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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTER I.
To CATO.

TO be *nobly wrong* is more manly than to be *meanly right*. Only let the error be diſintereſted—let it wear, *not the maſk*, but the *mark* of principle and 'tis pardonable. It is on this large and liberal ground, that we diſtinguiſh between men and their tenets, and generouſly preſerve our friendſhip for the one, while we combat with every prejudice of the other. But let not Cato take this compliment to himſelf; he ſtands excluded from the benefit of the diſtinction; he deſerves it not—And if the ſincerity of diſdain can add a cubit to the ſtature of my ſentiments, it ſhall not be wanting.

It is indifferent to me who the writer of Cato's letters are, and ſufficient for me to know, that they are gorged with abſurdity, confuſion, contradiction, and the moſt notorious and wilful falſhoods. Let Cato and his faction be againſt Independence and welcome; their conſequence will not *now* turn the ſcale: But let them have regard to juſtice, and pay ſome attention to the plain doctrine of reaſon. Where theſe are wanting, the ſacred cauſe of truth applauds our anger, and dignifies it with the name of Virtue.

Four letters have already appeared under the ſpecious name of Cato. What pretenſions the writer of them can have to the ſignature, the Public will beſt determine; while, on my own part, I prophetically content myſelf with contemplating the ſimilarity of their exits. The firſt of thoſe letters promiſed a ſecond, the ſecond a third, the third a fourth; the fourth has ſince made its appearance, and ſtill the writer keeps wide of the queſtion. Why doth he thus loiter in the ſuburbs of the diſpute? Why hath he not ſhewn us what the numerous bleſſings of reconciliation are, and *proved them practicable?* But he cunningly avoids the point. He cannot but diſcover the rock he is driving on. The fate of the Roman Cato is before his eyes: And that the Public may be prepared for his funeral, and for his funeral oration, I will venture to predict the time and the manner of his exit. The moment he explains his terms of reconciliation the typographical Cato dies. If they be calculated to pleaſe the Cabinet, they will not go down with the Colonies; and if they be ſuited to the Colonies, they will be rejected by the Cabinet: The line of no-variation is yet unfound; and, like the philoſophers ſtone, doth not exiſt. "I am bold," ſays Cato, "to declare, and yet hope to make it "evident to every honeſt man, that the true intereſt of "America lies in *reconciliation* with Great-Britain on "*conſtitutional principles*."

This is a curious way of lumping the buſineſs indeed! And Cato may as well attempt to catch lions in a mouſe-trap as to hope to allure the Public with ſuch general and unexplained expreſſions. It is now a mere bug-bear to talk of *reconciliation* on *conſtitutional principles*, unleſs the terms of the firſt be produced and the ſenſe of the other be defined; and unleſs he does this he does nothing.

To follow Cato through every abſurdity and falſhood in the compaſs of a* letter is impoſſible; neither is it *now* neceſſary. *Caſſandra* (and I thank him) hath ſaved me much trouble; there is a ſpirit in his remarks which honeſty only can inſpire, and a uniformity in the conduct of his letter which the want of principle can never arrive at. Mark that, Cato.

One obſervation which I cannot help making on Cato's letters, is, that they are addreſſed "*To the People of Pennſylvania" only:* In almoſt any other writer this might have paſſed unnoticed, but we know it hath miſchief in its meaning. The particular circumſtance of a Convention is undoubtedly Provincial, but the great buſineſs of the day is Continental. And he who dares to endeavour to withdraw this province from the glorious union by which all are ſupported, deſerves the reprobation of all men. It is the true intereſt of the whole to go hand in hand; and diſmal in every inſtance would be the fate of that colony which ſhould retreat from the protection of the reſt.

The firſt of Cato's letters is inſipid in its ſtile, language and ſubſtance: crouded with perſonal and private inuendoes, and directly levelled againſt "*the Majeſty of the* "*People of Pennſylvania*." The Committee could only call, propoſe, or recommend a Convention; but, like all other public meaſures, it ſtill reſted with the people at large whether they would approve it or not; and Cato's reaſoning on the right or wrong of that choice is contemptible; becauſe, if the body of the people had thought, or ſhould ſtill think, that the Aſſembly (or any of their Delegates in Congreſs) by ſitting under the embarraſſment of *oaths*, and entangled with *Government* and *Governors*, are not ſo perfectly free as they ought to be, they undoubtedly had, and ſtill have, both the *right* and the *power* to place even the whole authority of the Aſſembly in any body of men they pleaſe; and whoever is hardy enough to ſay to the contrary is an enemy to mankind. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania hath been twice changed through the cunning of former Proprietors; ſurely, the people, whoſe right, power and property is greater than that of any ſingle man, may make ſuch alterations in their mode of government, as the change of times and things require. Cato is exceedingly fond of impreſſing us with the importance of our "*chartered conſtitution*." Alas! We are not now, Sir, to be led away by the jingle of a phraſe. Had we framed our conduct by the contents of the preſent charters, we had, ere now, been in a ſtate of helpleſs miſery. That *very Aſſembly* you mention hath broken it, and been obliged to break it, in almoſt every inſtance of their proceedings. Hold it up to the Public and it is tranſparent with holes; pierced with as many deadly wounds as the body of M'Cleod. Diſturb not its remains, Cato, nor diſhonour it with another funeral oration.

* *The writer intended at firſt to have contained his remarks in one letter.*

There is nothing in Cato's firſt letter worthy of notice but the following inſinuating falſhood: "Grievous as the "leaſt reſtraint of the preſs muſt always be, to a *people* "entitled to freedom, it muſt be the more ſo, when it is "not only unwarranted by *thoſe* to whom *they* have com-"mitted the care of *their* liberties, but cannot be war-"ranted by *them*, conſiſtent with liberty itſelf."—The rude and unſcholaſtical confuſion of perſons in the above paragraph, though it throws an obſcurity on the meaning, ſtill leaves it diſcoverable. Who, Sir, hath laid any reſtraint on the liberty of the preſs? I know of no inſtance in which the preſs hath been even the object of notice, in this province, except on account of the Tory letter from Kent County, which was publiſhed laſt ſpring in the *Pennſylvania Ledger*, and which it was the duty of every good man to detect, becauſe the *honeſty* of the preſs is as great an object to ſociety as the *freedom* of it. If this is the reſtraint you complain of we know your true character at once; and that it is ſo, appears evident from the expreſſion which immediately follows the above quotation; your words are, "Nevertheleſs, *we* readily ſubmitted to "it, while the leaſt colourable pretence could be offered "for requiring ſuch a ſubmiſſion." Who ſubmitted, Cato? *we* Whigs, or *we* Tories? Until you clear up this, Sir, you muſt content yourſelf with being ranked among the rankeſt of the *writing* Tories; becauſe, no other body of men can have any pretence to complain of want of freedom of the preſs. It is not your throwing out, now and then, a little popular phraſe, which can protect you from ſuſpicion; they are only the gildings under which the poiſon is conveyed, and without which you dared not to renew your attempts on the virtue of the people.

Cato's ſecond letter, or the greateſt part thereof, is taken up with the reverence due from us to the perſons and authority of the Commiſſioners, whom Cato vainly and ridiculouſly ſtiles AMBASSADORS *coming to negociate a peace*. How came Cato not to be let a little better into the ſecret? The act of parliament which deſcribes the powers of theſe men hath been in this city upwards of a month, and in the hands too of Cato's friends. No, Sir, they are not the *Ambaſſadors of Peace*, but the diſtributors of pardons, miſchief and inſult. Cato diſcovers a groſs ignorance of the Britiſh conſtitution, in ſuppoſing that theſe men *can* be empowered to act as Ambaſſadors. To prevent his future errors I will ſet him right. The preſent war differs from every other in this inſtance, viz. that it is not carried on under the prerogative of the crown as other wars have always been, but under the authority of the whole legiſlative power united, and as the barriers which ſtand in the way of a negociation, are not proclamations but acts of parliament, it evidently follows, that were even the King of England here in perſon, he could not ratify the terms or conditions of a reconciliation; becauſe in the ſingle character of King he could not ſtipulate for the repeal of any *acts* of parliament, neither can the parliament ſtipulate for him. There is no body of men more jealous of their privileges than the Commons: becauſe they ſell them: Mark that, Cato.

I have not the leaſt doubt upon me but that their buſineſs (excluſive of granting us pardons) is downright bribery and corruption. It is the machine by which they effect all their plans. We ought to view them as enemies of a moſt dangerous ſpecies, and he who means not to be corrupted by them will enter his proteſt in time. Are they not the very men who are paid for voting in every meaſure againſt us, and ought we not to ſuſpect their deſigns? Can we view the barbarians as friends? Would it be prudent to truſt the viper in our very boſoms? Or to ſuffer them to ramble at large among us while ſuch doubtful characters as Cato have a being upon the continent? Yet let their perſons be ſafe from injury and outrage—but truſt them not. Our buſineſs with them is ſhort and explicit, viz. We are deſirous of peace, Gentlemen; we are ready to ratify the terms, and will virtuouſly fulfil the conditions thereof; but we ſhould deſerve all and every miſery which tyranny can inflict, were we, after ſuffering ſuch a repetition of ſavage barbarities, to come under your government again.

Cato, by way of ſtealing into credit, ſays, that "the "conteſt we are engaged in is founded on the moſt no-"ble and virtuous principles which can animate the "mind of man. We are contending (ſays he) againſt "an arbitrary Miniſtry, for the rights of Engliſhmen." No, Cato, we are *now* contending againſt an arbitrary King, to get clear of his tyranny. While the diſpute reſted in words only, it might be called "contending with the Miniſtry," but ſince it is broken out into open war, it is high time to have done with ſuch ſilly and water-gruel definitions. But it ſuits not Cato to ſpeak the truth. It is his intereſt to dreſs up the ſceptered ſavage in the mildeſt colours. Cato's patent for a large tract of land is yet unſigned. Alas poor Cato!

Cato proceeds very importantly to tell us, "*that the eyes of all Europe are upon us.*" This ſtale and hackneyed phraſe hath had a regular deſcent from many of the King's ſpeeches down to ſeveral of the ſpeeches in Parliament; from thence, it took a turn among the little wits and bucks of St. James's; till after ſuffering all the torture of ſenſeleſs repetition, and being reduced to a ſtate of vagrancy, was charitably picked up to embelliſh the ſecond letter of Cato. It is truly of the bug-bear kind, contains no meaning, and the very uſing it diſcovers a barrenneſs of invention. It ſignifies nothing to tell us "that "the eyes of all Europe are upon us," unleſs he had likewiſe told us what they are looking at us *for*; which, as he hath not done, I will: They are looking at us, Cato, in hopes of ſeeing a final ſeparation between Britain and the Colonies, that they, the *lookers on*, may partake of a free and uninterrupted trade with the whole Continent of America. Cato! thou reaſoneſt *wrong*.

For the preſent, Sir, farewell. I have ſeen thy ſoliloquy and deſpiſe it. Remember, thou haſt thrown me the glove, Cato, and either thee or I muſt tire. I fear not the field of fair debate, but thou haſt ſtepped aſide and made it perſonal—Thou haſt tauntingly called on me by name? and if I ceaſe to hunt thee from every lane and lurking-hole of miſchief, and bring thee not a trembling culprit before the public bar, then brand me with reproach, by naming me in the liſt of your confederates.

THE FORESTER.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1776.

To the PEOPLE of Pennſylvania.
LETTER V.

IN my fourth letter, ſome notice was taken of the dangerous propoſition held up to us by the author of *Common Senſe*, for having recourſe to foreign aſſiſtance, and mixing the virtuous cauſe of theſe Colonies with the ambitious views of France and Spain, even allowing that they are either able, or that we could make it their intereſt, to enter into a war with Great-Britain and her allies on our account. Hiſtory will ſcarce give us an example of any people that ever recurred to an expedient of this kind, without having their *allies* at laſt for their MASTERS. The fatal conſequences of haſty reſolutions, in great queſtions, might be well illuſtrated by the conduct of the fooliſh *Danes*, who, to avenge themſelves of their nobility, in one dreadful moment, made an irretrievable ſurrender of their own liberty, and that of their poſterity, into the hands of a Tyrant. And had I been diſpoſed to work upon the paſſions, rather than addreſs the reaſon of my readers, the mention which was made in my laſt of the arbitrary governments of France and Spain, their bloody maſſacres and unrelenting perſecutions, gave me an opportunity of entering into deſcriptions, which would have "harrow'd up the very ſouls" of *Proteſtants* and *Freemen*.

The Adminiſtration of Great-Britain itſelf, daring as they ſeem to be, have not yet dared to recur to the deſperate meaſure of calling in foreign aid. But ſome of our beſt friends intimate that an example of this kind, on either ſide, would juſtify the like conduct on the other. A great majority of the patriotic freeholders of the county of Berks in England, nobly ſupporting our cauſe before the throne, compliment us upon this—that we have not thrown ourſelves into the arms of other powers, and that "our petitions have *yet* appeared before no throne "but that of Britain. Let not England (ſay they) ſet "an example which is but too eaſily copied, by drawing "into a free country the inſidious and mercenary aid of "foreign forces, trained to the ſupport of barbarous "Deſpotiſm. The moment that a great army of ſuch, "or of *any foreigners*, ſhall enter your *territories*, the li-"berties of your people are at an end.—Strenuous as we "are for the honour of our country, we cannot be for-"getful of its peace and concord. It is therefore we "abhor the idea of encouraging foreigners to make a "prey of this nation, and its *dependencies*, under the "miſerable and uncovered pretext of diſcountenancing "faction and ſedition among ourſelves."

It is but too reaſonable, then, to conclude, that whichſoever ſide, Great-Britain or America, ſhall firſt call in foreign aſſiſtance, will but force the other into the ſame deſperate meaſure. In either caſe, this devoted land would become one field of blood and carnage for a length of years; which, at laſt, it is to be apprehended, would only be dreadfully cloſed in our perpetual ſubjection and ſlavery to the victorious ſide, whether allies or foes! It is, indeed, impoſſible to deſcribe the miſeries of that country, which is once made the ſeat of foreign wars. Torn in pieces by contending armies, ſubjected to the alternate ravages and oppreſſions of rival powers, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Peaſant, has nothing to call his own. Even the wife of his boſom, and the daughter of his affection, are not ſafe from the unholy violence of mercenary ſoldiery, rioting through every corner of a land not their own, inſolent in victory, and barbarous in defeat.

Altho' we now ſadly bleed under the cruel hand of an unjuſt adminiſtration, who have kindled up a moſt unnatural war among brethren in their own land, yet (God be thanked) that war hath not reached, and I truſt will never be able to reach, much further than our ſea ſhores. A nation, cannot long continue totally blind to all its moſt eſſential intereſts. Our own vigor and virtue have already gone a great way to convince our oppreſſors of the inanity, as well as the impracticability, of their ſchemes to govern a great and diſtant country by force. Perſeverance, on our ſide, will ſpeedily accompliſh the reſt. Our friends in Britain, unbought by us and uncorrupted by our foes, are yet of more worth to us than whole nations of foreigners, drawn into our aſſiſtance by mercenary or intereſted views. If, by no precipitate or unneceſſary meaſures, we forfeit the eſteem of the former, and make them alſo enemies, we ſhall prevail by our united ſtrength. The devices of thoſe, who, for ambitious purpoſes, ſtrive to divide a houſe againſt itſelf, will be finally confounded; and the whole family of Britons, on both ſides of the Atlantic, may yet be bound together, by freſh ties of mutual love and intereſt—for many generations!

But, I repeat it once more—by the former meaſure of calling in foreigners to decide our quarrels, we ſhall bleed, not in a few parts only, but at every pore; and the preſent generation will not probably ſee the end of the conteſt. Would to Heaven, that they who preſs ſuch a meaſure, as preferable to reconciliation with our ancient friends, upon whatever terms, could but behold the face of *Poland*, and viſit the ſcenes of havock and deſolation which mark the late footſteps of contending foreign powers in that country; or read the accounts of the like ſcenes in many parts of Germany! They would not then continue to urge ſuch a meaſure, till they could clearly prove that the laſt neceſſity was come.

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 23.

We hear from North Carolina, that parties of men are diſperſed all over the colony, apprehending ſuſpected perſons, and diſarming all the Highlanders and regulators that were put to the route in the late battle. The conquerors have already taken 350 guns and ſhot bags, about 150 ſwords and dirks, 1500 excellent rifles, two medicine cheſts freſh from England, one of them valued at 300l. ſterling, a box containing Half Johanneſſes and Guineas, ſecreted in a ſtable at Croſs Creek, diſcovered by a negro, and reported to be worth 15,000l. ſterling; alſo thirteen waggons, with complete ſetts of horſes. Eight hundred and fifty common ſoldiers were made priſoners, diſarmed, and diſcharged. Col. Long has alſo apprehended ſeveral of their officers, who are now in Halifax goal, viz. Col. John Piles, Major Thomas Collins, Captains David Jackſon, Enoch Bradby, John Piles, Thomas Bradford, and William Bradford; Lieutenants Stephen Parker and Daniel M'Donald, the latter wounded through the thigh; Enſign Downing, and Dr. Robertſon York. There are in the ſame goal four perſons of the name of Field, one Turner, and three Bells; a midſhipman, and a quarter-gunner of the Scorpion; likewiſe one Kingſborough M'Donald, Colonels Hugh M'Donald, Thomas Rutherford, Hector M'Neal, and Alexander M'Donald; Captains Morriſon, M'Kenzie, Thomas Weir, Leggate, Solomon Groſs, Parſons, M'Coy, Muſe, John Micheſon, Neil M'Carter, and Adjutant Fraſer; Lieutenants Colin M'Iver, Joſhua Hews, ——— Cameron, Donald Hews, Donald Cameron, and ſundry other Lieutenants and Enſigns, whoſe names we have not an account of; Kenneth M'Donald, aid de camp, James Hepburn ſecretary, Parſon Beattie, Aaron Verdy, waggon-maſter, and Dr. Morriſon, Commiſſary. General M'Donald and Brigadier-General M'Leod (the latter of whom was killed, and the other taken priſoner) ſet out at the head of this banditti, with the avowed intention of carrying Governor Martin to the interior parts of the province. Theſe two officers paſſed through Newbern a few months ago, where they took a ſolemn oath, before the committee of that town, that their buſineſs in the province was only to ſee their friends and relations.

It is an undoubted fact, that between 8 and 9000 wt. of gunpowder is juſt brought into this colony, from one of the French Iſlands, with a number of field-pieces, four and ſix-pounders, ſome muſkets, &c. Several French gentlemen likewiſe came in the veſſel, one of whom, ſhortly after their arrival, ſet out for Philadelphia.

While a couple of tenders were on their way up James river, laſt Thurſday night, which was very dark and ſtormy, one of them got faſt aground below Jameſtown, within a ſmall diſtance of the ſhore; and the crew, finding it impracticable to get her off, ſtaid on board till next morning, when all hands left her, and rowed to the other tender, leaving behind a number of cannon balls, a quantity of ſalt, ſome ſailors clothes, &c. They then proceeded up to a plantation of Mr. Harriſon's of Brandon, from whence they ſtole eight ſteers out of a cart, and twelve lean cows, which they ſlaughtered and took with them, for the uſe of Lord Dunmore's hungry fleet and army, robbing the overſeer likewiſe of all his houſehold goods, ſtripping the negro cabins, and carried with them, by force, two valuable negro men, as recruits, we ſuppoſe, for the *Royal Regiment of Black Fuſileers*.

About ten days ago, a ſloop bound from Hiſpaniola to Philadelphia, the property of Mr. Beveridge, merchant in that city, and commanded by Capt. Forreſter, was taken in the Bay by a tender belonging to the Roebuck man of war, and one Rogers, a midſhipman, with five ſeamen, were put on board to conduct her to Norfolk; at the ſame time taking out all the hands, except the mate and a boy. In her voyage thither, one of the caſks of wine in the hold becoming leaky, by ſome accident, the midſhipman and his party went down to ſtop the leak, when the mate and boy, with great addreſs, ſhut down the hatches and ſecured the priſoners, and then puſhed to the Eaſtern Shore with the veſſel and cargo, the latter worth at leaſt 4000l. ſterling. Capt. Hammond, on hearing of this affair, ordered Capt. Forreſter, who was on board the Roebuck, up to the priſon ſhip at Norfolk, in a pilot boat, under the eſcort of a midſhipman and ſix hands; but the veſſel running aground on an oyſter bank, two miles below Lord Dunmore's ſhip, the midſhipman ordered one of the ſeamen into a canoe to do ſomething for the relief of the veſſel, when Capt. Forreſter ſeized the opportunity, and, leaping into the canoe, cut the painter with a jack-leg knife, on which ſhe ſwung off with the tide; then turning to the ſeaman, ſwore he would cut his throat if he offered to obſtruct him in his eſcape. This menace quieted the fellow till Capt. Forreſter had paddled about 100 yards, when, finding his eſcape was practicable, he pulled with all his might, and both got ſafely aſhore, amidſt a cloud of curſes and imprecations from the midſhipman and ſailors. The Captain, and his comrade whom he has taken, have gone to Accomack, to look after the veſſel, and to diſpoſe of the cargo to the beſt advantage.

Capt. Forreſter informs, that the Kingfiſher is gone round to Boſton, to bring a number of ſhips of war up Delaware River, to prevent the Philadelphians from making any farther preparations for the defence of their city; it being determined upon, it ſeems, that the grand attack ſhall be made upon Philadelphia, as ſoon as the fleet and troops arrive from England, but we hope will prove equally abortive with the reſt of the curſed miniſterial ſchemes to enſlave America.

CAMBRIDGE, March 21.

Laſt Sabbath the Britiſh army in Boſton, under Gen. Howe, conſiſting of upwards of 7000 men, after ſuffering an ignominious blockade for many months paſt, diſgracefully quitted all their ſtrong holds in Boſton and Charleſtown, fled from before the army of the United Colonies, and took refuge on board their ſhips. The moſt material particulars of this ſignal event are as follow: About 9 o'clock a body of the enemy were ſeen to march from Bunker's-Hill, and at the ſame time a very great number of boats, filled with troops, put off from Boſton, and made for the ſhipping, which moſtly lay below the Caſtle. On the firſt diſcovery of theſe movements, the Continental Army immediately paraded, ſeveral regiments embarked in boats, and proceeded down the river from this place. About the ſame time two men were ſent to Bunker's-Hill, in order to make diſcoveries. They proceeded accordingly; and, when arrived, making a ſignal that the fort was evacuated, a detachment was immediately ſent down from the army to take poſſeſſion of it. The troops in the river, which were commanded by Gen. Putnam, landed at Sewall's Point; where they received intelligence that all the Britiſh troops had left Boſton; on which a detachment was ſent to take poſſeſſion of the town, while the main body returned up the river. About the ſame time General Ward, attended by about 500 troops from Roxbury, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Learned (who unbarred and opened the gates) entered the town on that quarter, Enſign Richards carrying the Standard. The command of the whole being then given to General Putnam, he proceeded to take poſſeſſion of all the important poſts, and thereby became poſſeſſed, in the name of the Thirteen United Colonies of North-America, of all the fortreſſes in that large and once populous and flouriſhing metropolis, which the flower of the Britiſh army, headed by an experienced General, and ſupported by a formidable fleet of men of war, had, but an hour before, evacuated in the moſt precipitate and cowardly manner. God grant that the late worthy inhabitants, now ſcattered abroad, may ſpeedily re-occupy their reſpective dwellings, and never more be diſturbed by the cruel hand of tyranny; and may the air of that Capital be never again contaminated by the ſtinking breath of Toryiſm.

The joy of our friends in Boſton, on ſeeing the victorious and gallant troops of their country enter the town almoſt at the heels of their barbarous oppreſſors, was inexpreſſibly great. The mutual congratulations and tender embraces, which ſoon after took place, between thoſe of the neareſt connections in life, for a long time cruelly rent aſſunder by the tyranny of our implacable enemies, ſurpaſſes deſcription. From ſuch a ſett of beings the preſervation of property was not expected. And it was found that a great part of the evacuated houſes had been pillaged, the furniture broke and deſtroyed, and many of the buildings greatly damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that the buildings belonging to the Hon. Mr. Hancock, particularly his elegant manſion-houſe, were left in good order. All the linen and woollen goods, except ſome that might be ſecreted, were carried off by the enemy. All the ſalt and molaſſes, which they could find, were deſtroyed. The enemy alſo deſtroyed great quantities of effects belonging to themſelves, which they could not carry away, ſuch as gun carriages, and other carriages of various kinds, houſe furniture, &c. together with a quantity of flour and hay. All their forts, batteries, redoubts and breaſt works, remain entire and complete; they left many of their heavieſt cannon, mounted on carriages, and ſeveral of them charged; all of them were either ſpiked up or had a trunnion beat off. They alſo left ſeveral of their largeſt mortars. Quantities of cannon ſhot, ſhells, numbers of ſmall arms, and other inſtruments of war, have been found in many parts of the town, thrown off the wharffs, concealed in vaults, or broken in pieces. In the fort on Bunker's-Hill ſeveral hundred good blankets were found. It is ſaid, about 15 or 20 of the King's horſes have been alſo taken up in the town; and it is thought about the ſame number of Tories remain behind, all the reſt being gone with the fleet.

We are told that the Tories were thunderſtruck when orders were iſſued for evacuating the town, after being many hundred times aſſured, that ſuch reinforcements would be ſent, as to enable the King's troops to ravage the country at pleaſure. Thus are many of thoſe deluded creatures, thoſe vile traitors to their country, obliged at laſt, in their turn, to abandon their once delightful habitations, and go they know not where. Many of them, it is ſaid, conſidered themſelves as undone, and ſeemed, at times, inclined to throw themſelves on the mercy of their offended country, rather than leave it. One or more of them, it is reported, have been left to end their lives by the unnatural act of ſuicide.

The enemy, previous to their going off, ſcattered great numbers of crows feet on Boſton-Neck, and in the ſtreets, in order to retard our troops in caſe of a purſuit; and with ſuch ſilence and precaution did they embark, that a great part of the inhabitants did not know it till after they were gone. The priſoners, who were long confined in goal, were cruelly carried off in irons.

To the wiſdom, firmneſs, intrepidity and military abilities of our amiable and beloved General, his Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; to the aſſiduity, ſkill and bravery of the other worthy Generals and Officers of the army; and to the hardineſs and gallantry of the Soldiery, is to be aſcribed, under God, the glory and ſucceſs of our arms, in driving from one of the ſtrongeſt holds in America, ſo conſiderable a part of the Britiſh army as that which laſt week occupied the capital of this province.

The enemy's fleet, conſiſting of about 100 ſail, ſtill lie between the Caſtle and Nantaſket.

WATERTOWN, March 25.

Tueſday eveing the enemy ſet fire to the block-houſe and barracks at the Caſtle, and Wedneſday they were employed at the ſame place in blowing up and demoliſhing the fortifications.

A part of the Continental army is now employed in fortifying Fort-Hill in Boſton, to ſecure the town againſt any attacks which may be made by the enemy's ſhips of war.

We hear about 150 pieces of cannon, ſeveral thouſand buſhels of wheat, and a vaſt quantity of coal, ſome hay, flour, &c. have been found in Boſton.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.

Captain Monro, from South-Carolina, informs, that a large ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, with a valuable cargoe of ſugars, had put into South-Carolina to refit, but was ſtopped by order of the Provincial Congreſs, and it was thought would be condemned.—Several veſſels laden with rice, bound for England, were likewiſe ſeized by the inhabitants of Georgia.

Capt. Monro further informs, that the Provincial Congreſs have ſequeſtered the eſtate of Sir John Stuart, the miniſterial Superintendant of Indian affairs, and alſo the eſtate of his ſon-in-law (name unknown.)

NEWPORT, March 25.

The miniſterial fleet on this ſtation, about a fortnight paſt, took a double decked brig in Narraganſet Bay, belonging to this place; they took off her upper deck, and fitted her with 8 or 10 guns, and laſt Wedneſday and Thurſday the whole fleet, conſiſting of the ſhips Roſe, Glaſgow and Swan, two brigs of 8 or 10 guns each, three armed tenders, and a large tranſport ſnow, ſailed on a cruiſe, and next day in the afternoon returned again with two prize ſloops, both from Connecticut, one bound to the Weſt-Indies, and the other to the Eaſtward, loaded with proviſions.

NEW-LONDON, March 22.

By a veſſel arrived here from South-Carolina we learn, that three or four Britiſh ſhips are at Georgia, and had landed 3 or 400 men, who joined the Tories, and drove the Sons of Liberty out of the town (Savanna) but that ſome thouſands of men had marched from Charleſtown to their aſſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, April 1.

Thurſday about 1000 riflemen arrived here from Boſton; and Saturday laſt Brigadier General Heath, with Stark's, Webb's, Bond's, Patterſon's and Greton's regiments, arrived here from the ſame place, by way of New-London.

Part of Col. Dayton's Battalion from Elizabeth-Town, and ſeveral companies from Connecticut, came to town laſt week alſo; ſo that we now have here about 8000 men.

Tueſday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, Brigadier General Baron De Woedike, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; and ſeveral other gentlemen.

By the Albany poſt we are informed, that letters had juſt come to hand in Albany, informing, that Governor Carleton, one morning, had ſhot ſeventeen of his men for refuſing to fight: that the few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebec, were much divided: that our forces amounted to 5700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 6000; and that our troops were to ſtorm the city the 20th of March.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

EXTRACTS from the Votes of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of Pennſylvania.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1776. P. M.

THE Houſe again took up the Reſolves of the Committee appointed to conſider the Reſolutions of Congreſs, which having been read a ſecond Time, and ſeparately agreed to, on the queſtion, were tranſcribed, and follow in theſe words, *viz.*

Reſolved, 1. That any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, within this Colony, who ſhall harbour and conceal any Deſerter (knowing him to be ſuch) from the Continental Forces, or any other Forces raiſed within this or any other of the United Colonies, for the Defence of *America*, ſhall forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding *Fifty*, nor leſs than *Thirty Dollars*, or ſuffer three Months Impriſonment for each Offence, being convicted thereof, by the Teſtimony of one or more Witneſſes, before any two Juſtices of the Peace of the City, Borough or County reſpectively, where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, who are hereby authorized to hear and determine all Offences contrary to the above Reſolve; which Fine ſhall be depoſited in the Hands of the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough or Townſhip, where the Offence is committed, for the Uſe of the Poor of ſuch Place.

Reſolved, 2. That the Commander in Chief, or the Officer commanding a Detachment, or any Poſt in this Colony, have Power, and he is hereby authorized, to adminiſter an Oath or Affirmation to any Perſon or Perſons, to the Truth of any Information or Intelligence ſuch Perſon or Perſons may give, relative to the Public, Military or Naval Service.

Reſolved, 3. That there ſhall be erected, and conſtantly held, in the City of *Philadelphia*, a Court of Juſtice, by ſuch able and diſcreet Perſon as ſhall be appointed, from Time to Time, by the Aſſembly, and commiſſioned under the Hand and Seal of their Speaker for that Purpoſe, whoſe Buſineſs it ſhall be to take Cognizance of and try the Juſtice of any Capture or Captures of any Veſſel or Veſſels, that ſhall be made by any Perſon or Perſons in Purſuance of the Reſolves of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, and brought into the Port of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid; and the Judge ſo commiſſioned to hold ſaid Court as aforeſaid ſhall have Power, at all Times, to iſſue his Warrant or Warrants to the Marſhal of the City and County of *Philadelphia*, hereafter to be appointed by the Committee of Safety, which they are hereby impowered to do, commanding him to ſummon twelve honeſt and lawful Men of the County of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid to appear before the ſaid Judge, at ſuch Time and Place as he ſhall appoint; and the ſaid Marſhal is required to execute ſaid Warrant, and make Return thereof, as in and by the ſame he ſhall be authorized and directed.

Reſolved, 4. That when any Perſon or Perſons ſhall take and bring into any Port, in this Colony, any Veſſel or Veſſels, that have been offending or employed by the Enemy, contrary to the Reſolves of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſo taking or bringing in ſuch Veſſel, ſhall immediately make out a Bill in Writing, therein giving a full and ample Account of the Time and Manner of the Caption of ſaid Veſſel, and the Employment ſhe was in when ſo taken, and of the Perſons who were aiding and aſſiſting in taking her, to the beſt of his Knowledge, at the Time of her Caption, and ſhall deliver the ſame to the Judge who ſhall have Juriſdiction of the Port aforeſaid, with all the Papers that may be found on board ſuch Veſſel, to the Intent that the Jury may have the Benefit of Evidence therefrom ariſing; and the Judge, to whom ſaid Bill ſhall be delivered, ſhall immediately iſſue his Warrant or Warrants as aforeſaid to the ſaid Marſhal, commanding him, in Manner aforeſaid, to return twelve good and lawful Men to try the Truth of any Facts alledged in ſuch Bill; which Jury ſhall be ſworn, or affirmed, to return and give a true Verdict upon the ſaid Bill according to Evidence; and if it ſhall appear to ſaid Judge, by ſaid Verdict, that ſuch Veſſel had been employed or offending as aforeſaid, he ſhall condemn ſaid Veſſel, Cargo and Appurtenances, and order them to be ſold at public Vendue, and ſhall order the Charges of ſaid Trial and Condemnation to be paid out of the Money ſuch Veſſel and Cargo ſhall ſell for, into the Hands of *Michael Hillegas*, Eſq; the Treaſurer of this Colony, or ſuch other Treaſurer as the Aſſembly ſhall appoint, and ſhall order the Reſidue thereof to be delivered to the Captors, their Agents or Attornies, for the Uſe and Benefit of ſuch Captors and others concerned therein. And if two or more Veſſels, the Commanders whereof ſhall be properly commiſſioned, ſhall jointly take ſuch veſſel, the Money ariſing from the Sale thereof, her Cargo and Appurtenances, after Payment of all Charges as aforeſaid, ſhall be divided between the Captors, in Proportion to their Men. And the ſaid Judge, before whom any ſuch Trial and Condemnation as is afore-mentioned ſhall be had, ſhall be, and is hereby authorized to make out his Precept, under his Hand and Seal, directed to the ſaid Marſhal, requiring him to ſell ſuch Veſſel, Cargo and Appurtenances, and to pay thereout the Charges of Trial, Condemnation and Sale, to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, and to deliver the Reſidue to the Captors and Perſons concerned as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, 5. That there ſhall be paid to the Judge, Jurors, Marſhal and Clerk, out of the public Treaſury, ſuch Fees as have been heretofore paid in the Port of *Philadelphia*, in like Caſes, or ſhall hereafter be eſtabliſhed.

Reſolved, 6. That when any ſuch Bill ſhall be delivered to ſuch Judge, he ſhall cauſe Notification thereof, and the Name (if known) and Deſcription of the Veſſel ſo brought in, with the Day ſet for the Trial thereon, in at leaſt two of the public New-Papers, printed at *Philadelphia*, fifteen Days before the Time ſet for the Trial, that the Owner of ſuch Veſſel, or any Perſon concerned, may appear and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why ſuch Veſſel, with her Cargo and Appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned as aforeſaid.

Reſolved, 7. That the Proceſs and Proceeding upon any Veſſel that ſhall be re-taken from the Enemy by any Perſon or Perſons, ſhall be in the ſame Manner as is herein provided for other Veſſels; and to be ſold and diſpoſed of in Manner aforeſaid, for the Benefit and to the Uſes directed by the Congreſs aforeſaid, in Caſes of Re-captures.

Reſolved, 8. That in all Caſes an Appeal ſhall be allowed to the Congreſs, or ſuch Perſon as they ſhall appoint for the hearing and trying Appeals; provided the Appeal be demanded within five Days after definitive Sentence,

and such Appeal be lodged with the Secretary of Congress, within forty Days afterwards; and provided the Party appealing shall give Security to prosecute the said Appeal to effect. And in case of the Death of the Secretary, during the Recess of Congress, then the said Appeal to be lodged in Congress, within twenty Days after the Meeting thereof.

Resolved, 9. That the Judge of such Court shall appoint an able Clerk, who shall keep a true and fair Record of all the Proceedings of said Court, and shall be duly sworn or affirmed to act, in the said Office, with Truth and Fidelity, and his Attestations shall be received as Evidence.

Resolved, 10. That the Depositions of the Witnesses, in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall be taken before the Judge aforesaid, and filed in the Clerk's Office, and that the same shall be, at all Times, admitted in Evidence, in case of the Death or Absence of the Witness; and that the same Depositions shall and may be taken, *ex Parte*, on such Notice being given to the adverse Party as the said Judge shall direct and appoint.

And whereas it is necessary to ascertain impartially the Number of Inhabitants of this as well as the other United Colonies, in order to fix the Quota of Taxes to be by them respectively raised and paid, towards sinking the Monies issued by the Continental Congress, for the Support and Defence of the said Colonies,

Resolved, therefore, 11. That the Assessors of the several Wards of the City of *Philadelphia*, and of the Boroughs, Districts and Townships, in the Counties of this Province respectively, having first taken an Oath or Affirmation for that Purpose, shall make diligent Search and Enquiry, and thereupon make a fair and just Return of the Number of Inhabitants of all Ages and Sexes (including Negroes and Mulattoes) in their respective Boroughs, Districts, Wards and Townships, distinguishing their several Ages and Sexes, according to a printed List to be furnished them by the Commissioners for that Purpose, and shall deliver the same compleated, on or before the First Day of *December* next, to the Commissioners of the respective Counties, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the Assembly. And if any Assessor shall neglect or refuse to perform the Duty aforesaid, the Commissioners of the respective Counties, or any two of them, are hereby required and enjoined to fine him in any Sum not exceeding *Ten Pounds*, which shall be levied and recovered in the same Manner as is directed by the Laws of this Province, for levying and recovering Fines imposed on Assessors refusing or neglecting to perform the Duties therein required of them, to be paid into Hands of the respective County-Treasurers, to be by them delivered to the same Person, and applied to the same Use as the other Monies directed to be levied by the Resolves of this House; and in case of Neglect or Refusal as aforesaid, the said Commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby authorized and required to appoint another fit and capable Person, in the Place of him so neglecting or refusing, who is hereby impowered to perform the Duties enjoined by the foregoing Resolve.

And whereas it is necessary to prevent the arresting of Continental or Colonial Soldiers for small Debts,

Resolved, 12. That no such Soldier shall be arrested or imprisoned, at the Suit of any Creditor, unless the said Creditor make Oath or Affirmation, that the said Soldier is justly indebted to him in the Sum of *Thirty-five Dollars*, over and above all Discounts; and that the Estate of such Soldier shall not be liable to Attachment, at the Suit or for the Benefit of all or any of his Creditors, unless their Debts in the Whole, on being ascertained by their Oaths or Affirmations, shall amount to more than *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*.

Extract of a Letter by the Packet, Dec. 23, 1776.

"Lord George Germaine has inlisted himself into the Ministerial Cause; he is esteemed, in Point of Abilities, inferior to none in the Nation (he is greater in the *Cabinet* than in the *Field*) he appears sanguine of Success, and declared in his first Speech as Minister, that "such Terms should be offered to America as she might receive with Safety, and such as Great-Britain might offer without depreciating her Dignity; if, after that, they should continue rebellious, he pledged himself (vauntingly) to the House, that he would find Men and Money abundantly sufficient to reduce them;"—he said, "upon these terms he came into Administration, and he was determined to act accordingly."

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, March 16.

"The men of war are taking prizes daily. They took a sloop a few days ago from Providence, Rhode-Island, with a cargoe of 3000l. on board. A gentleman in St. Eustatia received a letter from his friend in Martinico the day before yesterday, informing him of advice from France, that 36 ships of the line and frigates were waiting, all prepared for an expedition, but their destination was kept a profound secret."

By a Letter, of the best Authority, from Cambridge, dated March 25, 1776, we are informed, That the Ministerial troops have blown up, burnt and demolished the Castle totally; that they have been in Nantasket Road ever since their embarkation;—their stay there is judged necessary to prepare for sailing, as neither the vessels themselves, nor, as loaded, were fit for the sea, being loaded in great haste and disorder;—this account is confirmed by a deserter, who says they have yards, booms, bowsprits, &c. to fix. Some conjecture they mean to give the Provincial troops a parting blow, as their whole force is now collected, 15 vessels having arrived with troops from the West-Indies since their flight from Boston. Six regiments of the Continental troops have marched to New-York;—ten regiments of the militia were to be discharged the first of April. As soon as the fleet had sailed from Nantasket General Washington proposed setting out for New-York.—The Provincial troops are now fortifying Fort-Hill,—and demolishing the lines on Roxbury Neck, which are a defence against the country only.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 1.

"Out of 106 Cannon, found at the Castle at Boston, only five 32-pounders, two 24-pounders, and one 12-pounder can be made serviceable.—One 24-pounder was turned upon a Man of War, and our People were getting ready to fire; she saw it, and fell Half a Mile lower down."

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION,
March 26, 1776.

WHEREAS the Continental Congress did lately resolve, "That if any person shall be so lost to all virtue "and regard for this country, as to refuse to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of "Congress, or should obstruct or discourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "city, county or district, where he should reside, such "person should be deemed, published and treated as an "enemy of this country, and be precluded from all "trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these colonies." And whereas BENJAMIN SHARPLESS, of this city, being charged with a breach of this resolve, in refusing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before the Committee for the city and liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in his defence, scruples of conscience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpose of war.

The Committee, pursuant to the trust reposed in them, proceeded to consider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if such allegation was true, yet as the Congress have made no exception, and as such conduct tends to subvert the most essential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by destroying the means of defence, to expose their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by his own acknowledgment, that he has heretofore received, and does continue to receive, Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently issued for the purposes of war, therefore such objection is not well founded, or the present pretence consistent with his former conduct.—This Committee therefore (the party having declared he did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimously hold up to the world the said BENJAMIN SHARPLESS as an ENEMY to his country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of these colonies.

Ordered, that the above be published.
Extract from the minutes,
R. S. JONES, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,
March 30, 1776.

Resolved, That this Committee will give forty five shillings for every hundred gross weight of good merchantable BRIMSTONE, of the produce and manufacture of this province, that shall be delivered to Mr. Robert Towers, Commissary, in this city, within six months from this time.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary.*

In Committee, Germantown, March 28, 1776.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to this Committee, that divers persons of this township, retailers of salt and other articles, are inclined to take the advantage of our distressed situation, by holding some articles at an exorbitant price, especially that most necessary article of salt, notwithstanding the reasonable regulations so lately made by the Committee of the city of Philadelphia, who have found the scarcity of many articles to be artificial, and therefore have rated them accordingly, viz.—Lisbon Salt at 4*s.* per single bushel or greater quantity, and Liverpool Blond ditto at 5*s.* per ditto;—*Resolved therefore*, that the venders of salt within this township ought to advance only Three-pence per bushel on the above prices, to defray the carriage thereof; and as many poor people are under a necessity of buying their salt by small quantities, in such case we recommend it to be sold at the rate of Nine-pence per half-peck.——Should this Committee receive any more such disagreeable complaints for the future, the persons occasioning the same need not be surprized to see their names published to their distressed country. *Joseph Ferree, James Heaslet, Jacob Hall, Samuel Mechlin, Martin Showecker, John Rex.*

*** The Members of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION for the County of Philadelphia, are particularly desired to meet on Monday next, the 8th instant, at the house of Jacob Neff.

Philadelphia County, ss.

THE Public will please to take notice, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be held at the State-house, in the City of Philadelphia, for the County of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April inst. at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

*** *The Committee of* PRIVATES *are to meet this Evening, at Six o'Clock, at Mr. Thorne's School, in Vidal's Alley.——N. B. The Members are requested to be punctual in their Attendance.*

¶¶¶ The CONTRIBUTORS to the *United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures*, are desired to meet at the Manufactory House on the 9th Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to choose two Managers, and consider several Resolves to be proposed, agreeable to an Order of the Annual Meeting—Particulars of which will shortly be published.

The FORESTER and the LION.

THE Forester meeting with a Lion one Day, they discoursed together for a while, without differing much in opinion. At last a dispute happened to arise, about the point of superiority between a Man and a Lion; the Man, wanting a better argument, shewed the Lion a marble monument, on which was placed the statue of a Man striding over a vanquished Lion. If this, says the Lion, is all you have to say for it, let us be the carvers, and we will make the Lion striding over the Man.

This Fable sheweth us, in a strong point of view, that the Forester of Æsop's day, as well as he of ours, was a person who could not argue the matter in dispute fairly with his opponent, but relied upon the work and ingenuity of others of his own side to prove the matter in controversy. But it would be well if our Forester would consider, that those who have not the same views of things with himself want to see the monument that the Lion is about carving, before they determine the dispute between him and the Forester.—And, as this Fable is now re-published for thy instruction, O Forester, lest thou should really or designedly not understand it, I will give thee the application of it, for *mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur*, as my friend Horace expresses himself, which is, being interpreted, *Change but the names, the fable's told of thee.* Cato and thyself are disputing whether these Colonies will be happier in a state of independence, or in a state of reconciliation with Great-Britain, on constitutional principles; and when Cato had produced his arguments in favour of the side he took, and they seemed to bear hard on thee, thou, like thy name-sake in the fable, for want of argument, shewest the book called *Common Sense*, and takest it for granted that thy point is already proved, whereupon Cato tells thee, let him write, and he will shew thee that that book is not to be depended on—this reasonable request thou will not grant him, but when he sets about writing thou endeavourest to interrupt him; I would therefore recommend to thee to wait till Cato has finished his work, and then the judges will determine the matter between you, upon a full examination on both sides.

Before I part with thee I would give thee a short story, by which if thou art wise thou may'st profit. An old woman went to a college to hear a Latin dispute between two scholars, and as soon as it was finished gave her opinion in favour of a calm, soft-speaking youth: and upon being asked whether she had understood them, replied, "No; but I can see who got angry first." The moral of which is, that those who have not arguments to support them generally descend to passion and abuse. I would therefore advise thee, if thou should'st write again, to avoid those expressions of anger with which thy first letter is almost wholly filled, and make use of sober argument, if thou hast any. *Thine*, ÆSOP, *junior.*

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL stone HOUSE, with a kitchen, the lot that it stands on is not quite an acre of ground, it is situated on the Schuylkill road, 4½ miles from town, and directly opposite to Mr. John Lawrence's place, extreamly well calculated for an afternoon's retreat, or for children, during the summer heats, as it is remarkably cool, tho' its situation is in a valley; from it is seen Mr. Keppele's, Mr. Lawrence's, and other improvements on this side the river; also a small sheet of the river, the hills on the opposite side, and a full view of the Governor's house. Enquire of TURBUTT FRANCIS, in Chestnut-street. *March* 23, 1776. 4 W.

THE Township Assessors of the county of Chester, that have neglected to make their returns agreeable to the resolutions of the Honourable House of Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, are hereby ordered to make their returns to us, or otherwise offer their objections on the 13th day of April inst. at the house of Jacob James, in the township of Goshen, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or otherwise we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of levying the fines, as directed by the aforesaid resolves. THOMAS LEVIS, THOMAS TAYLOR, WILLIAM EVANS, Commissioners.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN that can be well recommended, can tend a Merchant Mill and make a Flour Barrel, will meet with reasonable Encouragement, by applying to Mr. BIDDLE, at the Sign of the Indian King; if he has a Wife and small Family, it will not be any Objection. He must make Application in 10 or 12 Days from the Date of this Advertisement. *April* 1, 1776. †

ONE HOGSHEAD of RUM

WAS left in a Store, in the Possession of the Subscriber, some Months ago, by some Person who, as it is supposed, has forgot it. The Owner is desired to come, or send, and prove his Property, pay Charges and take it away, within 3 Weeks from this Time, otherwise it will be sold, the Charges deducted, and the Remainder kept for an Owner, whenever he may appear, by THOMAS GILPIN. § *April* 2, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thursday, the 25th of April, 1776, at the Iron Works (formerly called Bennett's Works) 9 miles from York-town, and 1 mile from Susquehanna river, on Codorus creek,

SUNDRY NEGROES, viz. One a hammerman, one a refiner, and one a stack taker or attender; they are fit for any plantation work: Also horses, waggons, gears, &c. breeding mares, colts, cows, sheep, all the utensils belonging to a smith's shop, with several other articles, too tedious to mention; where attendance will be given, and nine months credit, giving bond and security, if required, by the subscriber at said works. ROBERT M'CORLEY. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

THE PLANTATION on which the subscriber now dwells, situate on the great road between Chester and Darby, containing about 80 acres, seven of which are marsh meadow, a good house, well, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms, apply to SKETCHLEY MORTON. ¶

To be LETT for the Summer Season,

A GENTEEL HOUSE, about six Miles from the City of Philadelphia, a high and pleasant Situation as any in the County. Enquire of PETER OTT, on the Premises, or of JOHN PALMER, at the Falls of Schuylkill. ¶

A SCOTCH Girl, named Jane Forbes, *about 20 years of age, ran away from the subscriber, in Arch-street, Philadelphia, on the 18th of February; she is short and thick, has black hair, a round full face, with high cheek bones, is pitted with the small-pox, has black eyes, and a soft inarticulate voice, speaks much in the Scotch dialect, has the appearance of great good humour, and affects a modest downcast look; her dress was a cloth coloured pelong bonnet, lined with pale blue mantua, light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood and gimp, broad striped ribbon round her neck, white kenting handkerchief, brown and yellow camblettee gown, blue stuff quilted petticoat, lined with blue baize, and a pale green and white striped lincey jacket and petticoat.* Twenty Shillings *will be paid to any person who secures her in any goal, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and* Forty Shillings *if at a greater distance, together with all reasonable charges.* RICHARD WELLS. 8 *W.*

RUN away, on Tuesday, the 12th of March last, a Negroe MAN, named ALLI, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, thin visaged, pock-fretted, rather more of a yellowish colour than black; had on, when he went away, a white flannel under jacket, with black spots, one short striped lincey jacket, a blue surtout, bound with red, a pair of buckskin breeches, almost new, light blue milled yarn stockings, and new shoes. Whoever apprehends the said Negroe, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia, or secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FRANKS. ¶

Cæcil County, Maryland, March 25, 1776.

THE Famous Horse BLACKEMORE will Cover MARES this Season at the Subscriber's, living near the Great Road leading from *William Longwall*'s Tavern, in *Cæcil* county, to *Samuel Kennedy*'s, in *New-London* township, *Chester* county, about 3 miles from *Kennedy*'s, and 1½ from *Longwall*'s. *Blackemore* is a jet black, with a star, a snip, and white foot; he is a colt of the famous English dray horse imported by Colonel *Francis*, and is reckoned by good judges to be as compleatly made as most of the breed; *Blackemore* paces, trots, and canters well, goes very easy for the rider, is excellent either for saddle or draft; *Blackemore* is rising 5 years old this grass, he is 15½ hands high. Any Gentlemen who choose to bring or send their Mares to *Blackemore*, shall have the service of him at the low rate of *Twelve Shillings* the season, *Six Shillings* the single leap, *Twenty-four* to insure a colt. Any Gentlemen who choose to breed from *Blackemore*, may depend upon the utmost care taken to render him serviceable, and their custom greatly acknowledged by, their friend and humble servant,

¶ JOSIAH ALEXANDER.

CAME, on the 11th of December, 1775, to the plantation of Philip Klinger, living near Shamokin, on the Point Creek, one mile distant from the Double Eagle, about 26 miles below Sunbury, A GREY HORSE, about 3 or 4 years old, about 13 or 14 hands high, and hath a white head. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ *PHILIP KLINGER.*

March 11, 1776.

I *MICHAEL BOWMAN*, of *Manheim* township, *Lancaster* county, find myself under the disagreeable necessity in this manner to inform the public, that my wife *Anne* has behaved very unbecoming, in absenting herself from me for 5 years together, and contracting debts to a considerable amount on my account, which I have been obliged to pay. In *Sept.* 1774, upon her promising that for the future she would conduct herself in a proper manner, I received her again; but she soon broke her promise; so that on the 3d of *Jan.* 1775, I was ready to bid her farewel, but she making a new promise of good behaviour before witnesses, I resolved to make another trial; but she has since associated with disorderly persons, especially with men, that by this time I have sunk Thirty-five Pounds through her means; wherefore I forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no more debts of her contracting, from the date hereof. MICHAEL BOWMAN. ¶

Let it not be ſaid, that I am here drawing a horrible picture to frighten this country into an abſolute ſubmiſſion to Great-Britain. No. I perſevere in my belief, that on our preſent plan of reſiſtance Britain can never force us either into ſubmiſſion or reconciliation, but upon ſuch terms as the united wiſdom of the colonies ſhall deem ſafe and honourable. But upon the other plan, it is much to be feared, that ſubmiſſion as well as ruin might be our lot; and were I diſpoſed to give bad names to any perſons, who may perhaps be honeſtly enquiring after our true intereſt in this conteſt, they who adviſe ſuch a plan, and not Cato, might be called *inimical* to theſe colonies. Nor let it be ſaid, that the wiſhed for aſſiſtance is not that of armies, but of fleets for trade, and commercial protection. Even ſuppoſing that to be the caſe, will the fleets of any power, who can look thoſe of Britain in the face, be content juſt to take a peep at our fruitful ſhores, give us their protection when called upon, and then return quietly home? But the author of Common Senſe (and 'tis him I am now anſwering) makes no ſuch diſtinction; and ſpeaks of the "aſſiſtance of *France* and *Spain*" generally—and that for the purpoſes of a total ſeparation from Great-Britain—His words are theſe—

"It is unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that France or Spain "will give us any *kind of aſſiſtance*, if we mean only to "make uſe of that aſſiſtance for the purpoſe of *repairing* "the breach, and ſtrengthening the connection, between "Britain and America."—That the aſſiſtance here meant is not confined to mere naval aſſiſtance in the idea of ſome, who are great advocates for this author's pamphlet, might have been eaſily gathered from their expreſſions, when we received the late accounts of the arrival of unuſual numbers of troops in the neighbouring French Weſt-Indies.—

But this only alarmed others the more; and I am well perſuaded that this writer's idea is not yet adopted by many perſons of much conſideration in this country, much leſs by any Public Bodies. I conſider it only as thrown out to collect the ſentiments of America upon it, although I cannot but think it a dangerous as well as unſeaſonable queſtion at this time, and could have been content that it had not been brought before the public. But ſince it hath been made a queſtion, it ought now to be fairly diſcuſſed, for whatever we have left, worthy of our attention as freemen, is all involved in this ſtake; and when important queſtions are put upon the footing, that if they are not anſwered they are to be taken for granted, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary to examine them.

For my part, the more I conſider the matter (and I have long conſidered it impartially) the more I am perſuaded that our political ſalvation can only be worked out by our own united virtue, and upon our own foundation. When it ſhall clearly appear that we can no longer ſtand upon this ground; when we ſhall be generally convinced, by better arguments than declamation, and the abuſe of things venerable and antient, that future connection with Great-Britain is neither poſſible nor ſafe; then we ſhall be fully *united* and prepared, at every riſk, to purſue whatever meaſures the ſenſe of the community, fairly collected, ſhall think neceſſary to adopt. But even then, before we launch forth, many domeſtic concerns are to be adjuſted.

Under what form of government are we to confederate? How much of our antient conſtitutions is to be preſerved? Who is to ſettle our claſhing territorial claims? In what caſes are the juriſdiction and expences of theſe colonies to be joint or ſeparate? On what terms are we to engage foreign alliances, and yet to ſecure our liberties in connection with them? Are the colonies to vote equally in determining theſe grand concerns; or is a new repreſentation to be formed, in proportion to numbers and conſequence?

I might propoſe more queſtions of this kind; and when the neceſſity comes, they will riſe thick enough upon us, and we muſt then encounter them all, for the ſake of AMERICAN LIBERTY, which I would never deſert, but with my life. But I am ſure that the author of Common Senſe, who labours to prove that the *neceſſity is already come*, offers nothing on this head that can give much ſatisfaction to the public in general. Truſting, however, that in the preceding part of his work he has levelled the Engliſh conſtitution to the duſt, together with all our American conſtitutions, which are formed on ſimilar models, and that he has thereby *led us paſt the Rubicon*, he may flatter himſelf that we will the more readily follow his future direction, and adopt what plans he may offer. But I chooſe to examine for myſelf, and having diſpatched his main argument for *Independence*, which he founds on the neceſſity of foreign aſſiſtance, I proceed to conſider ſome other parts of his work.

His firſt ſections on the origin of government and monarchy appear to be the ſtrangeſt medley of inconſiſtencies and contradictions, which were perhaps ever offered to the *Common Senſe* of any people, and calculated only to miſlead thoſe ſuperficial readers, who are content to believe as they go, without comparing one part of a writer's doctrine with another.

"Society, ſays he, is produced by our wants, and "government by our wickedneſs; the former promotes "our happineſs *poſitively*, by uniting our affections; the "latter *negatively*, by *reſtraining* our vices—Govern-"ment, like dreſs, is the badge of loſt innocence; the "palaces of *Kings* are built on the ruins of the bowers "of Paradiſe."

If the author meant only by this to tell us, that if all men were perfectly virtuous, and followed the pure dictates of right reaſon, human governments would have been unneceſſary; then I could ſubſcribe to his doctrine, and might have paid him a compliment for cloathing an old truth in a ſpruce metaphor. But if he meant to prove that *monarchies* were any more founded on the ruins of paradiſe than Republics, he ought, in conſiſtency with himſelf, to have ſhewn us—that, after Adam was expelled from Paradiſe, he and his deſcendents, as ſoon as they were "four or five" ſtrong, and "able to raiſe a "tolerable dwelling in the wilderneſs"—were found erecting ſome ſort of palace for him as their king; and that, after this example, all future governments were *kingly*, in the firſt ages. But our author ſhews us no ſuch thing. On the contrary, when he ſpeaks of the manner of "peopling the world," and frames a government out of the ſtate of nature, the firſt idea he preſents us with is that of a pure Republic,—

"Some convenient tree, ſays he, affords a *State-Houſe*, "under the branches of which the WHOLE COLONY may "aſſemble to deliberate on public matters."—They proceed, as their numbers increaſe, to improve this conſtitution, and deviſe checks, that "the *elected* may not "form to themſelves an intereſt ſeparate from the *elect-ors*."—On theſe checks ("not on the unmeaning name "*King*) depends *the ſtrength of government and happi-neſs of the governed*."

How can this be reconciled to what follows? The author has told us that all government "being at beſt but a neceſſary evil, promotes happineſs only negatively, by *reſtraining* (viz. checking) our vices;" and in erecting his early Republic, he contrives his checks accordingly; but *(riſum teneatis!)* directly forgets himſelf, and ſays that no "power *which needs checking* can be from God." Thus, by his own argument, God has as little to do with the powers of government in the *Republican* as *mixt* forms. But further, leſt his readers ſhould alſo forget themſelves, and be carried away by his firſt aſſertion—that "the palaces of Kings were built on the ruins of Paradiſe," he takes care to tell us, and backs it with the authority of "ſcripture Chronology; that in the early ages of the world there were no Kings;" that the Devil himſelf, in thoſe ancient times, was but a dull fellow; and that, although "government by Kings was his moſt proſperous invention for the promotion of idolatry," he was a long while in hammering it out; which is but a poor compliment to Satan's cunning! For being a King himſelf from the beginning, he might have hit upon it ſooner. But I leave our author to make his own apology to his infernal Majeſty, if he be of his councils; for I have no buſineſs to interfere between them.

It is ſufficient to ſhew what uſe he makes of his *Common Senſe*, at the very outſet, in refuting his own firſt doctrine, and proving to demonſtration that, inſtead of *Palaces for Kings*, *State Houſes* for WHOLE COLONIES were built on the ruins of Paradiſe; nay more, that theſe ruins, in the caſe of the Jews, were near three thouſand years toſſed up and down into various forms, before they were converted into *Royal Edifices!* That I have not miſrepreſented our author in this argument, his own words will ſhew. "Near three thouſand years paſſed away, from the Moſaic account of the creation, till the Jews, under a national deluſion, requeſted a King. Till then, their form of government (except in extraordinary caſes, where the Almighty interpoſed) was a *kind of Republic*, &c."

He proceeds, in the next place, to perſuade us that he is as well acquainted with the ſecrets of *Heaven* as the devices of *Hell*, concerning the origin of Kingly government; and that the Almighty conſented at laſt to this "moſt proſperous invention of Satan," in mere wrath and vengeance againſt the Jews, as a greater puniſhment for their ingratitude, than could have been inflicted upon them by any other human form of government. There never was a greater perverſion of Scripture than our author has been guilty of in his endeavours to eſtabliſh this part of his argument, as every man of common underſtanding, who has his bible in his hand, may eaſily perceive.

The bounds preſcribed for this letter will not ſuffer me, at preſent, to point out his miſrepreſentations, and to ſhew how he ſets himſelf up, not only againſt the plain letter of ſcripture, but the univerſal ſenſe of wiſe and holy men of every age. It is not conſiſtent with my principles to ſay one word in favour of the divine right of Kings; nor do I believe a word of what others have ſaid in its favour. As little do I believe what has been ſaid concerning the divine right of republics, or any other human forms of government. But the queſtion is, whether God hath particularly reprobated any of them? For my part, as the author has ſet me the example of examining ſcripture on this head, I cannot find any modern Kings particularly rejected by Heaven, but MOUNSIER the KING of FRANCE. It is in the 35th chapter of Ezekiel; and I am ſure our author, who is ſo deeply verſed in ſcripture, could not have overlooked it, if it had not been for the treaty he propoſes with this King. The reader will readily allow that the application is much more natural than that which the author has made of the 8th chapter of the 1ſt book of Samuel.

Son of Man, ſet thy face againſt MOUNTSEIR (Heb. MOUNSEIR, *or* MONSEUR) *and prophecy againſt it* (Heb. *Him) and ſay unto him, thus ſaith the Lord God: Behold, O* Mountſeir *or* Mounſier, *I am againſt thee—becauſe thou haſt had a perpetual hatred, and haſt ſhed the blood of the children of Iſrael* [*that is, the French Proteſtants*] *by the force of the ſword—Therefore, as I live, ſaith the Lord God, I will prepare thee unto blood, and blood ſhall purſue thee—Sith thou haſt not hated blood, even blood ſhall purſue thee.—Thus will I make* MOUNTSEIR, *or* MONSIEUR, *moſt deſolate*—becauſe *thou haſt ſaid theſe* TWO *nations, and theſe* TWO *countries* [here Britain and America are clearly pointed out] *ſhall be mine, and we will poſſeſs it—whereas the Lord was there*—as much as to ſay, [you ſhall not have theſe two countries *Monſieur!* the Lord intends them for his own uſe—they ſhall be *free Proteſtant* countries.]

The reader may peruſe and apply the remainder of the chapter, which he may do as well as the author of *Common Senſe;* and, ſome may ſay, perhaps as well as

CATO.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 63 acres of land, ſituate in Springfield townſhip, Burlington county, 26 miles from Philadelphia, 12 from Burlington, and 7 from Mount-Holly, in a Village called Julius Town; there are on ſaid premiſes a handſome two ſtory dwelling-houſe, neatly painted and very pleaſantly ſituated, in a healthy part of the country, with good ſtables and a large hay-loft, waggon-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a good well of water, with a pump, at the kitchen door, a large garden, with a variety of fruit trees, neatly paled, a large orchard, containing 180 apple trees, about 45 acres of cleared land, 12 acres of meadow and 6 of woodland; there are alſo on ſaid tract three ſmall dwelling-houſes that will rent for Twelve Pounds yearly. The above place would ſuit a perſon who chooſes to retire from the city. Any perſon inclining to view ſaid plantation, and know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM HEWLINGS, Eſq; in Burlington, or to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JAMES SMITH.

N. B. There is alſo to be ſold a Houſe and Lot of Land, in Burlington, containing four acres, fronting York-ſtreet, and bounding on Aſſiſkunk creek. For terms, enquire as above. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the 17th of February laſt, an indented ſervant man, named* John Robinſon, *he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſhort chunky man, dark complexion, with black hair, but very ſhort and a little foretop to it; had on, and took with him, a pair of white breeches and a pair of tow trowſers, an aſh coloured jacket, and a blue ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, an old wool hat, a pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he alſo took with him a large black Dog, with a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN CREINER, *Braſs-Founder.* ¶

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick town, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated on the Weſterly Branch of Schuylkill, in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, containing 300 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, the main road running through the ſame that leads to Shamokin, about 7 miles above; late Elias Hughes's place; a good ſquare log-houſe, convenient for a public-houſe, and a public-houſe kept at preſent; late the eſtate of Sebaſtian Maidera, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Reading, March 22, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th of April next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Minich, Inn-keeper, in Brunſwick townſhip, a certain meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the land of Peter Markel and Michael Humel, containing 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Jacob Komby; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Lancaſter County, March 16, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of LAND, *by private* SALE, *viz.*

ONE tract, containing 300 acres, lying in Conegocheague, adjoining lands of Colonel Chambers, John Campbell, Hamilton's claim, and others.

Another tract, in Conegocheague, containing about 150 acres, adjoining lands of William Marſhall, Mr. Ripby, and others; both places have large improvements.

Six tracts, every tract containing 300 acres, and allowance, lying in Morriſon's cove.

Another tract, ſituate in the ſame place, containing 180 acres, and allowance, with a very good mill-ſeat; the laſt mentioned ſeven tracts are very good limeſtone land, with very good walnut and all ſorts of the beſt of timber, very good to raiſe hemp, and great part of it will make excellent meadow, being very well watered; all the laſt mentioned lands lie about 7 miles from water carriage to Middletown; the above lands are well ſettled.

Another tract, on Shawna branch, in Bedford county, containing 300 acres and allowance, with a very good mill-ſeat, adjoining James Anderſon, Parſon Steel, Baynton and Wharton; lies about 11 miles to the Weſt of Bedford, on the main road leading to Fort-Pitt, has a great quantity of meadow-ground well watered with one of the largeſt ſprings in the province.

Another tract, about two miles from the laſt mentioned, containing about 300 acres, ſixty whereof are good meadow, adjoining lands of Baynton and Wharton, Colonel Calender, and John Poak.

Likewiſe another tract, containing 300 acres, and allowance, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and lands of Col. Calender, with an improvement.

Alſo another tract, in Cumberland valley, about 21 miles from Bedford, on the main road which leads to Fort-Cumberland, containing 300 acres, with allowance, adjoining lands of Captain Barret, and others; is conveniently ſituated for a Tavern, well timbered and watered, with a good improvement.

Likewiſe another tract, on Thomſon's run, adjoining Brigadier-General Thomſon. John Harry, and others.

Another tract, on Will's creek, containing 180 acres, and allowance; is very good walnut land, and fine hemp ground, well watered and timbered, between 4 and 5 miles from a very good mill, adjoining to lands of Brigadier-General Thomſon, and others.

Alſo a tract, in Weſtmoreland, containing 300 acres, and allowance, with a very large improvement of a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſpring-houſe, and a large meadow cleared on it, adjoins to lands of Brigadier-General Thomſon, Joſhua Mick, Mr. Bay, and others.

The terms of ſale, of the above-mentioned tracts of land, will be very reaſonable, and no money aſked before the purchaſer is furniſhed with a good right and title for the ſame, out of Iſrael Pemberton, Eſquire's office, at the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in Philadelphia. The above lands have been purchaſed eleven years ago.

Any gentlemen inclining to purchaſe any of the before-mentioned tracts of land, may meet with the owner thereof, at Mr. Chriſtopher Reigard's, Tavern-keeper, in Queen-ſtreet, where he will attend from the 8th to the 10th day of April, and thoſe who cannot attend at that time, may meet him at the ſame place, on the 1ſt and 2d days of May next. The owner intends to ſet off to go to the land the 4th day of May next. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe any of the above tracts of land, may have it ſhewn to them by the owner himſelf, who will attend at Mr. Pemberton's, in Philadelphia, the 10th day of June next. MARTIN M'DONALD.

N. B. All the above tracts of land are ſecured in the Land-Office. ¶ 10s.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-Houſe,

A VALUABLE Plantation, and Tract of Land, lying in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county; the title indiſputable; it contains 350 acres, is well watered and timbered, about one half cleared; there are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, and ſtone kitchen adjoining, a good well of water near the door, alſo a good ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good log barn and ſtables, with a ſtone cow ſhed, all in good repair; there are on the ſaid premiſes two bearing orchards, 30 acres of meadow made, moſtly watered, and more may be made. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to *John Jordan*, living thereon, may view the ſame, and for terms of ſale to *German Davis*, or GEORGE LEGGIT. †

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Coneſtogoe townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 13th of March, 1776, A brown MARE Colt, two years old, ſhe is a natural pacer, branded I. M. has one bald eye, and has been lately docked. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and ſecures it, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MUSSER. ¶

The Subſcriber has purchaſed that elegant Engliſh Coach-Horſe

PLUTUS,

Riſing four years old,

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares this ſeaſon, till the firſt of Auguſt next, at the houſe of *William Eldridge*, Inn-keeper, living on *Salem* road, about a mile below *Mantua Creek Bridge*, *Glouceſter* county, Weſt *New-Jerſey*, at *Forty Shillings* the ſeaſon caſh, or *Forty-five Shillings* if credit till the firſt of *October* next.

PLUTUS is a dark bay, full 17 hands high, well marked, powerful, lengthy, and neat made, in proportion to his height, and moves with great ſpirits, gaiety and eaſe to his rider. More might be ſaid in his favour, but ſhall omit, as I expect the neceſſity of enlarging the breed of horſes in this province will be a ſufficient inducement to the public to make choice of him, for their own advantage and the good of the country. Good paſture, and attendance, will be provided by

¶ DAVID HENRY.

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LETTER VI.

IN the concluſion of my laſt letter, I charged the author of Common Senſe with perverting the ſcripture, in his account of the origin of the *Jewiſh Monarchy*. I proceed to offer ſome remarks in ſupport of that charge.

"Monarchy," ſays he (meaning probably the inſtitution of Monarchy) "is ranked in ſcripture as one of the "ſins of Jews, for which a curſe in reſerve is denounced "againſt them. The hiſtory of that tranſaction" (either the tranſaction of Monarchy, or the tranſaction of denouncing a curſe in reſerve) "is worth attending to."

This confuſed propoſition he endeavours to eſtabliſh, by a commentary (upon 1ſt Samuel, chap. 8.) full as farfetch'd and ridiculous, as he will probably ſay mine is upon the prophecy of *Mount-Seir*. But this matter muſt be treated more *ſeriouſly*, for the ſake of a country, in which (God be thanked) the ſcriptures are read and regarded with that reverence, which is due to a revelation from Heaven. I muſt, therefore, endeavour to reſcue out of our author's hands that portion of the ſacred hiſtory which he has converted into a libel againſt the civil conſtitution of Great-Britain; and ſhow in what ſenſe the paſſage has been univerſally received, as well by the Jews themſelves, as by Commentators, venerable for their piety and learning, in every chriſtian country.

The Jews were long privileged with a peculiar form of government, called a *Theocracy*, under which the "Almighty either ſtirred up ſome perſon, by an immediate "ſignification of his will, to be their Judge, or, when "there was none, ruled their proceedings himſelf, by "*Urim* and *Thummim*, directing what courſe they were "to follow in the public concerns of the nation."*

But they were of an ungovernable temper, fond of pomp as well as dominion over their neighbours, and being diſguſted with the miſconduct of Samuel's ſons, whom, in his old age, he had made his Aſſiſtant-Judges over Iſrael, they came to him, and entreated him to appoint a King, who might rule their nation, and avenge them of the Philiſtines. Samuel, deeply afflicted at the impious deſign they entertained of rejecting the Divine Government, prays the Almighty for direction, who authoriſes him to *hearken to their voice, for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me* (ſays God) *that I ſhould not reign over them.* He alſo inſtructs Samuel to enter a *ſolemn proteſt* againſt them for their folly and ingratitude, in preferring a *human* to a *divine* government; and to *ſhow them the manner of the King that ſhall reign over them*, ſince they deſired a *King to judge them like all the nations*.

Now, all the nations, which they knew, were ruled by Kings, whoſe ARBITRARY WILL ſtood in the place of LAW; and it appears alſo that the Jews, ſince the day that they were brought out of Egypt, had ſtill retained a particular hankering after the cuſtoms of that country. The Almighty therefore, by his Prophet, not only ſignifies his diſpleaſure againſt all ſuch arbitrary rulers, but againſt every people who would impiouſly and fooliſhly prefer ſuch a government to one immediately under himſelf, where, in his Providence, he might think fit to appoint ſuch a one. And ſo far I have no difference with our author. But Samuel proceeds further to reaſon with the Jews, and in the 12th chapter reminds them of the many deliverances which God had given them by the hands of their Judges, Moſes, Jepthah, Gideon, &c. having with a ſtrong hand brought them out of Egypt; having ſubdued the Aſſyrians, Ammonites, Moabites and Philiſtines before them; and that, for all this, they preferred a government, even after the moſt corrupt models, to his juſt and righteous government. And, to convince them ſtill further of their folly and ingratitude, the Prophet appeals to a ſignal which he would give them from Heaven. He accordingly calls down an uncommon ſtorm in the midſt of harveſt, and the aſtoniſhed multitude cry out—WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR SINS THIS EVIL TO ASK US A KING.

Here our author erects his ſtandard, and here he compliments himſelf with the mockery of triumph. "These "portions of ſcripture (ſays he, in all the aſſurance of "infallibility) are direct and poſitive. They admit of no "equivocal conſtruction. That the ALMIGHTY hath here "*entered his proteſt* againſt MONARCHIAL GOVERNMENT "is *true*, or the ſcripture is *falſe*."—But I will take the liberty to ſay, that the ſcripture is *true*, and that this author's inference is horribly *falſe*; nay, further, that from the whole ſpirit of the paſſage, as well as the reaſon of things, it is to be inferred that the Almighty would have as ſtrongly expreſſed his diſpleaſure againſt the Jews, had they rejected his government for one of their own appointment, whether it had been *Monarchial* or *Democratical*—to be adminiſtered by *one* man or a *thouſand* men.

The author had ſaid before, that Samuel did not ſhew the manner of any "*particular* King, but the *general* "*manner of the Kings of the earth*, whom Iſrael was ſo "eagerly copying after." If he means to confine himſelf to theſe Kings, I have given them to him, to make the beſt of them. But if he means to argue from particulars to generals, and to make the old Prophet extend his *proteſt againſt* all future *monarchial governments*, ſuch as were to ſubſiſt ſome thouſands of years afterwards, however limited and mixt, particularly that of Great-Britain (which muſt certainly be our author's meaning, or he proves nothing to his purpoſe) I ſay then, if this be his meaning, I cannot ſo eaſily part with him. For in this lies our whole difference, and the particular caſe of the Jews cannot be applied to any other nation, in this inſtance, as none elſe was ever in ſimilar circumſtances.

ACHERLEY, in his Britannic Conſtitutions (and I think our author borrows ſome of his principles, where they can ſerve his purpoſe) ſays expreſly—"That the nations "round about Iſrael inveſted their Kings with abſolute "power—and that it is a wild imagination to ſay, that "the Iſraelitiſh Kings, who were but copies (of theſe "Kings) ſhould, either in their election or power, be a "pattern to Great-Britain."—"There cannot be found, "either in the Old or New Teſtament, any *particular* "*deſcription of the race of men, which are or ever were* "*Kings of this nation.*"—How then can there be a *ſcripture proteſt* againſt a race of men, who are not even deſcribed in ſcripture? * *Mark that, Common Senſe.*

Let me add one authority more, from a Commentator at leaſt as good as our author, and who, nevertheleſs, flatly contradicts him—I mean the celebrated GROTIUS. He tells us that Samuel, in this paſſage, does not ſpeak of what our author calls the "general manner of Kings," or the *juſt and honeſt right of* a King to do ſuch things; becauſe his *right* is otherwiſe deſcribed elſewhere, as ſhall be ſhewn. The Prophet only ſpeaks of *ſuch a right* as the Kings round about Iſrael had acquired, which was not a *true right*; for ſuch is not the ſignification of the original word *Miſhpat*, but ſuch an action as (being founded in might and violence) hath the *effectum juris*, or comes in the place of *right*.

Grotius, I fear, is too learned for us inferior writers (*ſcriptores minorum gentium*) to follow him in this place. But SIDNEY, that great martyr to liberty, adopts the ſame explanation. "Samuel's words, ſays he, are acknow"ledged by all interpreters, who were not *malicious* or "*mad*, to be a diſſuaſion of the Jews from their wicked "purpoſe; not a deſcription of what a King might *juſtly* "do, by virtue of his office, but what thoſe, who ſhould "be ſet up againſt God and his law, would do when "they ſhould have the power in their hands."

Both Grotius and Sidney are well warranted in this interpretation, not only by the Hebrew text, but other clear paſſages of ſcripture, and particularly the 17th chapter of Deuteronomy; where, with the approbation of Heaven, the duty of a good King is deſcribed and limited. The Jews commonly underſtood this chapter as containing an abſolute promiſe from Heaven of a royal government, and a ſufficient authority for the requeſt made to Samuel more than three hundred years afterwards. Others underſtood it conditionally,—that if they did reject the divine government, and ſet up one of their own appointment, God would permit them, but their King ſhould be choſen in the manner, and with the qualifications, in that chapter deſcribed. All this, however, they diſregarded, when they aſked an *arbitrary King*, like thoſe of their neighbouring nations; and therefore, it is demonſtratively certain that Samuel, in entering his *proteſt* againſt ſuch Kings, did not proteſt againſt Kings or *monarchial governments generally*. Either this remark is true, or one part of ſcripture is a direct contradiction to the other. But let the paſſage to which I refer ſpeak for itſelf.

When thou art come unto the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and ſhalt ſay, I will ſet a King over me, like as all the nations that are about me; thou ſhalt in any-wiſe ſet him King over thee, whom the Lord thy God ſhall CHUSE, *one from among thy brethren, not a ſtranger*, &c. It is further directed, that he ſhall not be given to covetouſneſs,—nor *multiply horſes,—nor wives to himſelf,*—nor *greatly multiply to himſelf gold and ſilver.*—That when he ſhall ſit *upon the throne of his kingdom, he ſhall write a copy of the law in a book* (which it was underſtood he was to do with his own hand.)—That this book *ſhall be with him* (or always carried about him) *and he ſhall read therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God, to keep the words of the law*, and make it the rule of his government, as well as private life. If he does this, God promiſes a bleſſing on his government, *to prolong his days in his kingdom, he, and his children, in the midſt of Iſrael.* Does not this ſmell ſtrong of *monarchy*, and even of *hereditary monarchy?* Is not ſome ſort of approbation, yea and a bleſſing, promiſed to both, when religiouſly adminiſtered, notwithſtanding all that this writer has ſaid to the contrary?

But he has not the candour to compare ſcripture with ſcripture; nor does he give a ſingle paſſage compleat, and connected with the parts neceſſary to explain it—a clear proof that *other craft* may be employed, as well as *King-craft* and *Prieſt-craft*, in "with-holding the ſcripture from the people," even in *Proteſtant* countries. Had our author proceeded a little further, or given the paſſages compleat as he went along, it would have appeared that, notwithſtanding the juſt diſpleaſure of the Almighty, and his *proteſt* againſt the Jews for throwing off his righteous government, yet, as mercy and forgiveneſs are his chief delight, and he knows that there is no perfection in man, the matter was pretty amicably ſettled at laſt, and the divine countenance was given to the eſtabliſhment of monarchy, even in the perſon of Saul. God himſelf directed his election and appointment; and to prepare him for his office, gave him *another heart*, and alſo the *ſpirit of prophecy*.

As to the thunder ſtorm in which our author exults, as an abſolute diſapprobation of all monarchial government, it was no more than a ſign called for by Samuel, to convince the people that he ſpoke in the name of the Lord. But what did he ſpeak in the verſes immediately preceding? Not, ſurely, that God had a particular quarrel with monarchial government, as ſuch, and that "blood would attend it;" but rather the contrary—that ſince the Jews would ſtill inſiſt upon a government of their own appointment, the Almighty would yet give them a bleſſing under that very form, upon condition of their obedience to his law. *If ye will fear the Lord and ſerve him, and obey his voice*, &c. *then ſhall both ye, and alſo the King that reigneth over you, continue following the Lord;* to which duty of *following the Lord* a bleſſing is always promiſed in Scripture. But *if you will not obey*, &c.—the hand of *the Lord ſhall be againſt you.* So it would have been for diſobedience had they not *aſked a King!* and, immediately after the thunder ſtorm, Samuel confirms this doctrine, and comforts the people. *Fear not*, ſaid he; although you have thus ſinned, *the Lord will not forſake* HIS PEOPLE. *As for me, God forbid that I ſhould ſin againſt the Lord and ceaſe to pray for you. But I will inſtruct you in the good and right way.* Thus, it ſeems, a good and right way was yet to be found under monarchial government. From all which it is plain, that the Almighty had now pardoned the Jews; and the Prophet follows the example, promiſing ſtill to proceed in the diſcharge of his duty among them, as a people yet in covenant with God. But, as I hinted before, it did not ſuit our author's purpoſe to take notice of ſuch paſſages as theſe; and he has been guilty of ſtill as great a perverſion of Scripture concerning David, whom God undeniably approved of and appointed to monarchial rule.

"The high encomium given to David, takes no notice "of him *officially as a King*, but only as a *man* after "God's own heart." I know the poor equivocation which the author has here in reſerve to offer, for his ſaying that this character was not given to David *officially as a King*, but as a *man*. It is true, that when Samuel firſt applied the character to David, he had not yet entered on his *office;* but when it was predicted that the kingdom ſhould not be continued in the family of Saul, becauſe he had violated the law, and intruded himſelf into the Prieſts duty, which did not belong to him; the Prophet tells him, that *the Lord hath ſought him a man after his own heart*, with the expreſs deſign of making him the ſucceſſor of Saul, on account of his excellent and God-like diſpoſition. *The Lord hath commanded him* (this man after his own heart) *to be Captain over his people, becauſe* THOU [Saul] *hath not kept that which the Lord commanded thee.* That one man is here rejected from being a King, becauſe of his diſobedience to God, and another choſen as his ſucceſſor, becauſe of his goodneſs of heart, and regard to religion, "is *true*, or ſcripture is *falſe*." But one greater than Samuel, even St. PAUL, puts this beyond all doubt, and appropriates the encomium to David not merely as a *King elect*, but one actually *exerciſing the office.* "*When he had removed him* (ſays the Apoſtle, "meaning Saul) *he raiſed up unto them David, to be their* "*King, to whom alſo he gave teſtimony and ſaid, I have* "*found David, the ſon of Jeſſe, a man after mine own* "*heart, which ſhall fulfil all my will,*" namely, in his character of a King.

Numerous are the paſſages of ſcripture which might be brought to ſhew, that the Almighty approved of David *officially* as a King, on account of his public virtues, and that a divine bleſſing was given to the Jewiſh monarchy under his direction. The reader may conſult 2 Samuel, v. 10, 12.—viii. 6.—1 Kings, viii. 16—Pſalm lxxviii. 70, 71, 72—Pſalm lxxxix. 20, 28.

I have now done with our author on this head, and can return one of his polite expreſſions.—"I deſpiſe him" equally as a perverter of ſcripture, and of the fundamental principles of mixt government. I am threatened with being "hunted from every lane and lurking hole." *Hunt on.* I ſkulk in no ſuch places, but keep the open ſtreets. "Wait a little," ſay others,—"Cato will ſoon be "found tripping, and ſtumbling upon TORY-DOCTRINE, "the divine right of Kings, non-reſiſtance, and the like." Well, gentlemen! wait patiently till it ſo happens; but let me, in the mean time, have fair play. I claim it of the public, as being engaged in a cauſe which is of the utmoſt importance to them, as well as to myſelf; and while I handle it decently, I can rely on their candor. I have got over what ſome may have viewed as the moſt thorny part of my way; and, upon the whole matter, I contend for this—*That where a people are left to chuſe their own forms of government, as has been the caſe of all the world for ſome thouſand years, there is no particular denunciation of God's diſpleaſure againſt any* FORM, *whether* MONARCHIAL *or* DEMOCRATICAL, *under which ſuch a people may think their civil happineſs beſt ſecured, and their duty to God beſt performed.*

ACHERLEY ſhall again ſhelter me in this concluſion, which is the main purport of the preſent letter. "JESUS "CHRIST left all the potentates of this world, and their "ſubjects, to decide their ſeveral rights by the temporal "laws of each nation—and never *intimated* WHAT FORM "OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOST CONVENIENT OR ELIGI"BLE." This directly contradicts our author, who ſays that the Almighty has entered his proteſt againſt the *particular form of monarchy*. Yet ACHERLEY was a GOOD WHIG, and deſired to leave ſcripture out of the inſtitution of modern governments. It might be well for the author of Common Senſe to follow the example, in his future works, without ſtirring up an old diſpute, of which our fathers were long ſince wearied.

It has been aſked—why does not Cato come to the point? *He is but yet in the ſuburbs.* Softly, gentlemen. If this be true, why do *you*, who are in the *citadel*, make ſuch a noiſe, and betray ſuch fears? Can you not let me purſue the ſiege in my own way? I really thought that if I could ſap, or overturn your foundations, the *aerial* part of your fabric would tumble to the ground. You call on me to ſhew my plan? I have done it, and mentioned, as ſuch, a ſafe return to a connexion with our ancient friends and kindred, accompanied with all the advantages we have formerly experienced, and perhaps more; which, I truſt, are things yet *practicable;* or if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, we can loſe nothing by the exerciſe of deliberation and wiſdom, in the mean while. But what have *you* done? Although it was incumbent on you to have ſhewn the advantages of *your* plan, to the great and reſpectable number of good men who will always be averſe to changes, except in the laſt neceſſity; although you ought to reſolve their honeſt doubts, concerning their future ſafety and peace, which have been plentifully thrown

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

* *Lowth's Commentaries.*

* "Mark that, Cato," *is a favourite expreſſion of our author in the character of the* Foreſter.

LETTER II.
To CATO.

BEFORE I enter on the more immediate purpose of this letter, I think it necessary, once for all, to endeavour to settle as clearly as I can the following point, viz. How far personality is concerned in any political debate. The general maxim is, that measures, and not men, is the thing in question; and the maxim is undeniably just, when rightly understood. Cato, as a refuge for himself, hath quoted the author of *Common Sense*, who, in his preface, says, "That the object for attention is the *doctrine itself*, not the *man*;" that is, not the *rank* or *condition* of the man; for whether he is with those whose fortune is *already* made, or with those whose fortune is *yet* to make, or among those who seldom think or care whether they make *any*, is a matter wholly out of the question, and entirely confined to himself. But the political characters, political dependencies, and political Connections of men, being of a public nature, differ exceedingly from the circumstances of private life: And they are in many instances so nearly related to the measures they propose, that, to prevent our being deceived by the last, we *must* be acquainted with the first. A total ignorance of men lays us under the danger of mistaking plausibility for principle. Could the wolf bleat like the lamb, the flock would soon be inticed into ruin; wherefore, to prevent the mischief, he ought to be *seen*, as well as *heard*. There never was, nor ever will be, nor ever ought to be, any important political debate carried on, in which a total separation in all cases between men and measures could be admitted with sufficient safety. When hypocrisy shall be banished from the earth, the knowledge of men will be unnecessary, because, their measures cannot then be fraudulent; but until that time come (which never will come) they ought, under proper limitations, to go together. We have already too much secrecy in some things, and too little in others;—were men more known, and measures more concealed, we should have fewer hypocrites, and more security.

As the chief design of these letters is to detect and expose the falshoods and fallacious reasonings of Cato, he must not expect (when detected) to be treated like one who had debated fairly; for I will be bold to say, and to prove, that a grosser violation of truth and reason scarcely ever came from the pen of a writer; And the explanations which he hath endeavoured to impose on the passages which he hath quoted from *Common Sense*, are such as never existed in the mind of the author, nor can they be drawn from the words themselves. Neither must Cato expect to be spared, where his carelessness of expression, and visible want of compassion and sentiment, shall give occasion to raise any moral or philosophical reflection thereon. These things being premised, I now proceed to review the latter part of Cato's second letter.

In this place, Cato begins his first attack on *Common Sense*; but as he only discovers his ill-will, and neither offers any arguments against it, nor makes any quotation from it, I should in this place pass him by, were it not for the following strange assertion. "If little notice, "says Cato *(little opposition he means)* has yet been taken "of the publications concerning Independence, it is "neither owing to the popularity of the doctrine, the "unanswerable nature of the arguments, nor the fear of "opposing them, as the vanity of the author would "suggest." As Cato hath given us the *negative* reasons, he ought to have given us the *real* ones; for as he *positively* tells what it was *not* owing to, he undoubtedly knows what it *was* owing to, that *he* delayed *his* answers so long; but instead of telling us that (which perhaps is not proper to be told) he flies from the argument with the following plump declaration—"nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania (says he) yet abhor the doctrine." But stop, Cato! not quite so fast friend. If this be true, how came they, so late as the 2d of March last, to elect for a Burgess of this City a Gentleman of known *independent principles*, and one of the very few to whom the author of Common Sense shewed some part thereof while in manuscript.

Cato is just as unfortunate in the following paragraph. "Those, says he, who made the appeal (that is, published the pamphlet) have but little cause to triumph in "its success. Of this they seem sensible, and, like true "quacks, are constantly pestering us with additional "doses, till the stomachs of their patients *begin wholly* to "revolt." It is Cato's hard fate to be always detected: For perhaps there never was a pamphlet, since the use of letters were known, about which so little pains were taken, and of which so great a number went off in so short a time; I am certain that I am within compass when I say one hundred and twenty thousand. The book was turned upon the world like an orphan, to shift for itself; no plan was formed to support it, neither hath the author ever published a syllable on the subject from that time, till after the appearance of Cato's fourth letter; wherefore, what Cato says of additional doses administered by the author is an absolute falsity. Besides which, it comes with an ill-grace from one, who frequently publishes two letters in a week, and often puts them both into one paper. Cato here, Cato there, look where you will.

At the distance of a few lines from the above quotations, Cato presents us with a retrospective view of our former state, in which, says he, "we considered our "connection with Great-Britain as our chief happiness. "We flourished, grew rich and populous, to a degree "not to be paralleled in history." This assertion is truly of the legerdemain kind, appearing at once both right and wrong. All writers on Cato's side have used the same argument, and conceived themselves invincible; nevertheless, a single expression, properly placed, dissolves the charm, for the cheat lies in putting the *consequence* for the *cause*; for had we not *flourished* the *connexion* had never *existed*, or never been *regarded*, and this is fully proved by the neglect shewn to the first settlers, who had every difficulty to struggle with, unnoticed and unassisted by the British Court.

Cato proceeds very industriously to sum up the former declarations of Congress and other public bodies, some of which were made upwards of a year ago, to prove that the doctrine of Independence hath no sanction from them. To this I shall give Cato one general answer, which is, that had he produced a thousand more such authorities they would *now* amount to nothing. They are out of date. Times and things are altered. The true character of the King was but little known among the body of the people a year ago,—willing to believe him good, they fondly called him so, but have since found, that Cato's Royal Sovereign is a Royal Savage.

Cato hath introduced the above-mentioned long quotation of authorities against independency with the following curious preface. "Nor have many weeks, says he, "yet elapsed, since the first open proposition for inde-"pendence was published to the world. By what men "of consequence this scheme is supported, or whether "by any, may possibly be the subject of future enquiry. "Certainly it hath no countenance from the Congress, "to whose sentiments we look up with reverence. On "the contrary, it is *directly repugnant to every* declara-"tion of that respectable body." Now Cato thou hast nailed thyself with a witness! directly repugnant to every declaration of that respectable body! mind that Cato, and mark what follows. It appears by an extract from the Resolves of the Congress, printed in the front of the Oration delivered by Dr. Smith, in honour of that brave man General Montgomery, that he (the Doctor) was appointed by that honourable body to compose and deliver the same, in the *execution* of which, the orator exclaimed loudly against the doctrine of independence, but when a motion was afterwards made in Congress (according to former usage) to return the *Orator* thanks, and request a copy for the press, the motion was rejected from every part of the house, and thrown out without a division.

I now proceed to Cato's third letter, in the opening of which he deserts the subject of independence, and renews his attack on the Committee. Cato's manner of writing has as much order in it as the motion of a squirrel; he frequently writes as if he knew not what to write next, just as the other and jumps about only because he cannot stand still; though I am sometimes angry with him for his unprincipled method of writing and reasoning, I cannot help laughing at him at other times for his want of ingenuity: an instance of which he gives us, in kindly warning us against "*the foul pages of interested writers and strangers intermeddling in our affairs.*" Were I to reply seriously, my answer would be this, thou seemest then ignorant, Cato, of that ancient and numerous order which are related to each other in all and every part of the globe, with whom the kindred is not formed by place or accident, but in principle and sentiment. A freeman, Cato, is a stranger no where, a slave, every where. But were I disposed to answer merrily, I should tell him, that as his notions of friendship were so very narrow and local, he obliges me to understand, that when he addresses the people with the tender title of "*my dear countrymen*" which frequently occurs in his letters, that he particularly means the long list of Mac's published in Donald MacDonald's commission.

In this letter Cato recommends the pamphlet called *Plain Truth*, a performance, which hath withered away like a sickly unnoticed weed, and which, even its advocates are displeased at, and the author ashamed to own. About the middle of this third letter Cato gives notice of his being ready to take the field. "I now proceed says he to give my reasons." How Cato hath managed the attack we are now to examine; and the first remark I shall offer on his conduct, is, that he hath most unluckily entered the list on the wrong side, and discharged his first fire among the Tories.

In order to prove this I shall give the paragraph entire, —"AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE, says Cato, have "hitherto been the happy employments by which these "middle colonies have risen into wealth and importance. "By *them* the face of the country have been changed "from a barren wilderness into the hospitable abodes of "peace and plenty. Without *them*, we had either never "existed as Americans, or existed only as savages.—The "oaks would still have possessed their *native spots of "earth*, and never have *appeared in the form of ships and "houses*. What are now well cultivated fields, or flou-"rishing cities, would have remained only the solitary "haunts of wild beasts, or of men equally wild." The reader cannot help perceiving that through this whole paragraph, *our connection* with Britain is left entirely out of the question, and our present greatness attributed to internal causes *agriculture* and *commerce*. This is a strange way, Cato, of overturning *Common Sense*, which says, "I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation, to "shew a single advantage which this continent can reap "by being connected with Great-Britain; I repeat, says "he, the challenge, not a single advantage is derived. "*Our corn will fetch its price in any market in Europe, and "our imported goods must be paid for, buy them where we "will.*" Cato introduces his next paragraph with saying, "that much of our former felicity was owing to the "protection of England *is not to be denied*;" yes Cato, I deny it wholly, and for the following clear and simple reasons, viz. that our being connected with, and submitting to be protected by her, made and will still make all "*her* enemies *our* enemies, or as *Common Sense* says, sets "us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek "our friendship, and against whom we have neither "anger nor complaint."

The following passage is so glaringly absurd, that I shall make but a short comment upon it. "And if hereafter, "says Cato, in the fulness of time, it shall be necessary "to separate from the land that gave birth to *(some of)* "our ancestors, it will be in a state of perfect manhood, "when we can fully wield our *own arms*, and *protect "our commerce and coasts by our own fleets.*" But how are we to come by *fleets* Cato, while Britain hath the government of the continent? unless, we are to suppose, as you have hinted in the former paragraph, that our oaks are to *grow* into ships, and be launched self-built from their "native spots of earth." It is Cato's misfortune, as a writer, not to distinguish justly between magic and imagination; while on the other hand there are many passages in his letters so seriously and deliberately false, that nothing but the most hardened effrontery, and a cast of mind bordering upon impiety would have uttered. He frequently forces me out of the common tract of civil language, in order, to do him justice; moderation and temper being really unequal to the task of exposing him.

Cato, unless he meant to destroy the ground he stood upon, ought not to have let the following paragraph been seen, "If our present *differences*, says he, can be ac-"commodated, there is *scarce a probability* that Britain "will ever *renew* her late fatal system of policy, or at-"tempt again to employ force against us." How came Cato to admit the *probability* of our being brought *again* into the same bloody and expensive situation? but it is worth remarking, that those who write without principle, cannot help sometimes blundering upon truth. Then there is no *real security*, Cato, in this *reconciliation* of yours on *constitutional principles?* It still amounts to nothing, and after all this expence of life and wealth, we are to rest at last upon hope, hazard and uncertainty. Why then, by all that is sacred, "*it is time to part.*"

But Cato, after admitting the *probability* of our being brought *again* into the same situation, proceeds to tell us, how we are to conduct ourselves in the second quarrel; and that is, by the very same method we have done the present one, viz. to expend millions of treasure, and thousands of lives, in order to patch up a second *re-union* that the way may be open for a *third quarrel*; and in this endless and chequered round of blood and treacherous peace hath Cato disposed of the continent of America. ---That I may not be thought to do Cato injustice, I have quoted the whole passage; "But should Britain be "so infatuated, says he, at any future period, as to think "of subjugating us, either by the arts of corruption, or "oppressive exertions of power, can we entertain a "doubt but we shall AGAIN, with a virtue equal to the "present, and with the *weapons of defence in our hands* "(when necessary) convince her that we are willing, by "a *constitutional connection* with her, to afford and receive "reciprocal benefits; but although subjects of the same "King we will not consent to be her slaves."—Come hither ye *little ones*, whom the poisonous hand of Cato is rearing for destruction, and remember the page that warns ye of your ruin!

Cato, in many of his expressions, discovers all that calm command over the passions and feelings, which always distinguishes the man who hath expelled them from his heart. Of this careless kind is the before mentioned phrase "our present differences," and the same unpardonable negligence is conveyed in the following one—"*Although* I consider her, says he, as having in her late "conduct towards us, acted the part of a cruel step-"dame." Wonderful sensibility indeed! All the havoc and desolation of unnatural war; the destruction of thousands; the burning and depopulating of towns and cities; the ruin and separation of friends and families, are just sufficient to extort from Cato, *this one* callous confession. But the cold and creeping soul of Cato is a stranger to the manly powers of sympathetic sorrow. He *moves* not, nor *can* he move in so pure an element. Accustomed to lick the hand that hath made him visible, and to breathe the gross atmosphere of servile and sordid dependance, his soul would *now* starve on virtue, and suffocate in the clear region of disinterested friendship.

Surely when Cato sat down to write, he either did not expect to be called to an account, or was totally regardless of reputation; otherwise, he would not have endeavoured to persuade the public, that the doctrine of independence was broached in a kind of seditious manner, at a time "*when says he, some gleams of reconciliation began "first to break in upon us.*" Come forth Cato, and prove the assertion? where do these gleams of reconciliation spring from? Are they to be found in the King's speech—in the address of either House of Parliament;—or in the act which lets loose a whole kennel of pirates upon our property, and commissions another sett to insult with pardons, the very men, whom their own measures had sought to ruin? Either prove the assertion, Cato, or take the reward of it, for it is the part of an incendiary to endeavour with specious falshoods, to mislead the credulity of unwary readers.—Cato likewise says, that while we continue united, and renounce all thoughts of independence, "that we have the *utmost assurance* of obtain-"ing a *full redress* of our *grievances*, and an *ample security* "against any *future violation* of our *just rights.*" If Cato means to insinuate that we have *received* such an assurance, let him read the conclusion of the preceding paragraph again, the same answer will serve for both.

Perhaps, when we recollect the long and unabated cruelty of the British Court toward us, and remember the many prayers which we have put up both *to* them and *for* them, that the following piece of declamation of Cato can hardly be equalled, either for absurdity or insanity: "If we now effect independence, says he, we "must be considered as a *faithless people in the sight of all "mankind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any "nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its approving "sentence.*" Art thou mad, Cato, or art thou foolish—or art thou *both*—or art thou *worse* than both? In *this passage* thou hast fairly gone beyond me. I have not language to bring thee back. Thou art safely entrenched indeed!—Rest therefore in thy strong-hold till HE who fortified thee in it shall come and fetch thee out.

Cato seems to be possessed of that jesuitical cunning, which always endeavours to disgrace what it cannot disprove; and this he sometimes effects, by unfairly introducing *our* terms into *his* arguments, and thereby begets a monster which he sends round the country for a show, and tells the good people that the name of it is *independance*. Of this character are several passages in his fourth and fifth letters, particularly where he quotes the term "*foreign assistance*," which he ungenerously explains into a surrender of the continent to France and Spain. Such an unfair and sophistical reasoner doth not deserve the civility of good manners. He creates, likewise, the same confusion, by frequently using the word *peace* for *union*, and thereby charges us falsly by representing us as being determined to "reject all propositions of *peace*:" Whereas our wish is *peace*, but *not re-union*; and though we would gladly listen to the former, we are determined to resist every proposal for the latter, *come from where it will*; being fully persuaded, that in the present state of affairs *separation of governments is the only and best thing that can be done for both countries*.

The following case is unjustly put. "There never "was a war, says Cato, so implacable, even among states "naturally rivals and enemies, or among savages them-"selves, as not to have *peace* for its object as well as "end." But was there ever a war, Cato, which had *union* for its object? No. What Cato means by states naturally rivals and enemies, I shall not enquire into, but this I know (for myself at least) that it was not in the power of France or Spain, or all the other powers in Europe, to have given such a wound or raised up such a mortal hatred Britain hath done. We feel the same kind of undescribed anger at her conduct, as we would at the sight of an animal devouring its young: And this particular species of anger is not generated in the transitory temper of the man, but in the chaste undefiled womb of nature.

Cato, towards the conclusion of his third letter (at which place I shall leave him for the present) compares the state of Britain and America to the quarrels of lovers, and from thence infers a probability that our affections will be renewed thereby. This I cannot help looking on as one of the most unnatural and distorted similies that can be drawn. Come hither ye that are lovers, or ye that *have been* lovers and decide the controversy between us! What comparison is there between the soft murmurs of an heart mourning in secret, and the loud horrors of war—between the silent fears of pensive sorrow, and rivers of wasted blood—between the *sweet* strife of affection, and the *bitter* strife of death—between the curable calamities of pettish lovers, and the sad sight of a thousand slain. "Get thee behind me," Cato, for thou hast not the feelings of a man. THE FORESTER.

WATERTOWN, April 1.

The man of war building at Portsmouth for the Continental service, will, it is said, be ready to launch in about a month.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.

By several gentlemen lately arrived from Checonecto, in the province of Nova-Scotia, we have undoubted intelligence, that that government had endeavoured to enlist part of the inhabitants to act against their American brethren, which they nobly refused; in consequence whereof the Governor had ordered the militia called together, and a number to be drafted, when their officers were told by the men, that if they attempted to draft, they would fire

upon them; this ſtopped their proceeding any further, and the men clubbed their muſkets and marched home.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

Laſt Tueſday night a party of about 150 of our troops landed on Bedlow's-Iſland, about two miles from this city, and deſtroyed ſome works that had been erected there by the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Aſia, and burnt down a houſe that was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed by ſome tories; the man of war fired two ſhot at our people but they came off unhurt, and brought with them ſome intrenching tools, poultry, &c. &c.

The ſame evening an attempt was made to ſet fire to the air-furnace, near this city, by ſome people that got there in a boat, and ſuppoſed from the man of war; but they were diſcovered before they could put their deſign in execution, and made off with precipitation.

Wedneſday laſt the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; with Brigadier General Baron De Woedlke, and ſeveral other gentlemen, left this place for Albany, on their way for Canada.

Wedneſday night laſt arrived here from the camp at Cambridge, Brigadier General Putnam; and the evening before Col. Mifflin, Quarter-Maſter General of the American army, arrived here from the ſame place.

A ſloop of war, ſuppoſed to be the Nautilus, is arrived at the Narrows.

We hear the Glaſgow, of 20 guns, from Newport, and the Scorpion, of 16, from Boſton, are arrived below, and yeſterday noon there was a firing at the watering place, ſuppoſed to be between the riflemen on Staten-Iſland and the ſhips.

General Howe, with the troops under his command, is gone for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 20th of May next.—During their Sitting the following Laws were paſſed.

An ACT to enable the Keepers of Records in the Counties of Philadelphia and Cheſter, to remove them to more ſafe and convenient Places.

An ACT to increaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for the City of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral Counties therein named. [*See this Act, inſerted in No. 2466 of this Paper.*]

An ACT for veſting a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Middletown Townſhip, in the County of Bucks, in Truſtees to be ſold, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An ACT for confirming the Eſtate of Andrew Herſhey, in and to certain Lands in the Townſhip of Donegal, in the County of Lancaſter.

An ACT for the Relief of William Judd, John Onions, Michael Jordan, and John Williams, Priſoners for Debt in the Goal of Philadelphia County, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

An ACT for the Relief of Alexander Stewart, a Priſoner for Debt in the Goal of Philadelphia County, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of his Perſon.

An ACT to continue Part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the nightly Watch, enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned," and for making further Proviſions for the better executing the ſaid Act.

An ACT to make perpetual an Act, paſſed in the 11th Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Poor.

An ACT to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Fiſhery in the River Schuylkill."

An ACT to ſuſpend the carrying into Execution the Orders of the Governor and Council for opening a certain Road in this Province.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 16th, 1775; received per Packet.

"The King's ſpeech was calculated to inflame, rather "than allay animoſities; the pretence of hypocriſy in the "Americans, and denunciations of deciſive exertions, "I can eaſily ſee, will have no good effect. In purſuance "of the ſpirit of the royal denunciation the Parliament "have ſhut up all the ports of America; at the ſame "time, for a ſhew of clemency, Commiſſioners are to go "over to receive the ſubmiſſions of thoſe who will come "in to the Royal Standard, pardon them, and reſtore "their trade. Another act has alſo paſſed, allowing No-"va Scotia an exemption from all taxes, they paying 8 "per cent. on all goods imported from any parts except "Great-Britain and its dominions. The other colonies "are to be allowed this plan if they chooſe to accept it. "But on this plan England is conſidered as having an "indefinite legiſlative power over the Colonies, and the "acts altering the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, "the Canada Bill, indeed all the acts complained againſt, "are to remain unrepealed. I know of no probability "that we ſhall have any better terms offered, unleſs "ſome news ſhould arrive of ſucceſs on the ſide of the "Provincials; if Bunker's-Hill ſhould be re-taken, St. "John's reduced, &c. matters might take a ſomewhat "more favourable turn. At preſent the nation is againſt "us, and think we ſhall be an eaſy prey. New-England, "they confeſs, will do ſomething, the other colonies, "they ſay, nothing. An account is lately received that "Lord Dunmore, with 80 regulars, beat 500 Virginians. "I cannot believe it, but if unfortunately it prove true, "it will ſtrengthen the miniſtry and diſhearten our "friends, who are already but few. Europe is quiet, "and like to be ſo. Adminiſtration will receive no check "in their career of vengeance, unleſs given by our "troops."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, per expreſs.

"This inſtant an expreſs arrived from Governor Cooke with an account that a man of war was juſt arrived in the harbour of New-Port, and that 27 ſail of veſſels, ſuppoſed to be part of the fleet from Boſton, are within Seconet Point. General Sullivan's brigade, which left Cambridge the 29th March, was ordered to file off immediately for Providence, and General Green's, which was to march the 1ſt April, was ordered to repair immediately to the ſame place."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 8.

"Yeſterday the Viper's boat went a ſhore on Statten-Iſland to get water; a party of the rifle-men who were poſted there attacked her, and took all hands priſoners, ſome ſay 8, others 14. The man of war fired; the riflemen returned it. They were at it all day. The man of war obliged to cut her cables and run. It is ſaid ſhe fell down with her ſails furled; and when the men went up to looſe them, the rifle-men popped them off. Cannot get at particulars yet. Our people have ſince taken up the anchor and 80 fathom of cable."

We hear that on the 1ſt inſt. the ſloop Endeavour, Job Trip, Maſter, being on her paſſage from Dartmouth to this place, to the northward of Egg-harbour was chaſed and come up with by a tender, carrying four carriage guns, ten ſwivels, and thirty-five men, fitted out by the Phœnix, and commanded by one Butler, a midſhipman. The tender was not content with firing a broadſide at Captain Trip's veſſel, after ſhe had hauled down her ſails, but when along ſide, after uſing much ſcurrilous language, ordered another broadſide to be fired, by which Captain Trip received a ball in his thigh, which broke and much ſhattered it; the mate alſo had a ball went through one thigh and lodged in the other. An officer afterwards came on board, and told Captain Trip, that Butler (the Captain of the tender) out of his clemency, had conſented to give him his boat, on condition he would make the beſt of his way on ſhore, which Captain Trip repreſented as impoſſible, for himſelf and mate being both wounded, they could neither ſtand nor ſit. They then gave them the three hands belonging to the ſloop, who, after much difficulty, reached the ſhore. The Captain and Mate were both dangerouſly ill, having been thirty-ſix hours without any dreſſing to their wounds. The tender's people, after plundering the ſloop, ſcuttled and ſet her on fire.

IN CONGRESS, April 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That any goods, wares and merchandizes, except ſtaves and empty caſks, other than ſhaken or knock'd down caſks for melaſſes, may be exported from the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the King of Great-Britain, to any parts of the world, which are not under the dominion of the ſaid King: Provided that no veſſel be permitted to export any greater number of ſhaken or knock'd down melaſſes caſks than the ſame veſſel is capable of carrying when they ſhall be filled with melaſſes.

Reſolved, That any goods, wares and merchandize, except ſuch as are of the growth, production or manufacture of, or brought from any country under the dominion of the King of Great-Britain, and except Eaſt-India tea, may be imported from any other parts of the world to the Thirteen United Colonies, by the inhabitants thereof, and by the people of all ſuch countries as are not ſubject to the ſaid King, liable however to all ſuch duties and impoſitions as now are or may hereafter be laid by any of the ſaid Colonies.

Reſolved, That nothing herein contained ſhall be underſtood to prevent ſuch future commercial regulations as ſhall be thought juſt and neceſſary by theſe United Colonies, or their reſpective legiſlatures.

Reſolved, That no ſlaves be imported into any of the Thirteen United Colonies.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies and Conventions in the ſeveral colonies, to appoint proper officers at convenient places in their reſpective Colonies, to take bonds in adequate penalties, for obſerving the regulations made by the Congreſs or Aſſemblies or Conventions, concerning trade, and for ſecuring the obſervation of ſuch parts of the Aſſociation as are not inconſiſtent therewith, and that the obligor ſhall, within eighteen months after the departure of the veſſel, produce to ſuch officers a certificate, under the hands and ſeals of three or more reputable merchants reſiding at the port or place where the cargo ſhall be delivered, that the ſame was there unloaded, and take manifeſts upon oath of the cargoes exported and imported, and keep fair accounts and entries thereof, give bills of health when deſired, grant regiſters ſhewing the property of the veſſels cleared out, and ſign certificates that the requiſites for qualifying veſſels to trade have been complied with, and that the fees of the ſaid officers be ſtated by the reſpective Aſſemblies or Conventions—Provided always, that no proſecution upon any of the ſaid bonds ſhall be commenced but within three years after the date thereof.

Reſolved, That all goods, wares and merchandize, except ſuch as are made prize of, which ſhall be imported directly or indirectly from Great-Britain or Ireland into any of theſe United Colonies, contrary to the regulations eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, ſhall be forfeited and diſpoſed of, agreeable to ſuch rules as ſhall be made by the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions, and ſhall be liable to proſecution and condemnation in any Court, erected or to be erected for the determination of maritime affairs, in the Colony where the ſeizure ſhall be made.

By Order of the Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

On Monday laſt the following Gentlemen were choſen Directors and Treaſurer of *The Philadelphia Contributionſhip, for the Inſurance of Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, for the enſuing Year, viz. Meſſieurs *Samuel Shoemaker, Jacob Shoemaker, Peter Reeve, Gunning Bedford, Joſhua Howell, David Deſhler, Jonathan Evans, Michael Hillegas, Joſeph Fox, Samuel Wetherill*, jun. *Luke Morris*, and *George Roberts*, Directors; and Mr. *Samuel Sanſom*, Treaſurer.

*** All perſons who are willing to ſupply the troops of this province, now raiſing, with the following rations, viz.—one pound of beef or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of mutton per man per day—One pound of flour or bread per man per day—Three pints of peas or beans, at 6s. per buſhel, per man per week, or vegetables equivalent thereto—Half a pint of rice or one pound of Indian meal per man per week—One pint of milk per man per day—One quart of ſmall beer per man per day, or nine gallons of melaſſes for one hundred men per week—One gill of vinegar per man per week—Three pounds of candles for one hundred men per week for guards—Twenty-four pounds of ſoft or eight pounds of hard ſoap for one hundred men per week—are deſired to bring or ſend their propoſals on or before the 15th inſt. to *George Gray, David Rittenhouſe* and *Michael Hillegas*, appointed by the Aſſembly to contract with them.

Philadelphia County Committee, April 8.

Whereas it has been recommended to the Aſſociators of this province, by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, that every Aſſociator ought to be provided with proper Arms and Accoutrements, and as the uncertainty of the deſtination of the Britiſh army, under General Howe, makes it neceſſary that we ſhould be as much as poſſible on our guard;—

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Colonels of this county, that they do require every man in their ſeveral battalions to be provided accordingly, and hold himſelf in readineſs to march, in caſe of neceſſity, at an hour's warning.

Extract from the Minutes,
ENOCH EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

In COMMITTEE. *Cheſter, April 2, 1776.*

INFORMATION being lodged with this Committee, that a certain *Abel Green*, of this County, had expreſſed himſelf in terms inimical to America, and againſt the meaſures adopted for the protection of the Liberties of theſe Colonies,

Reſolved, That Mr. Green be immediately ſent for, to appear before this Committee.------Mr. Green attended accordingly, and made the following conceſſions, viz.

"Whereas I, the ſubſcriber, have expreſſed myſelf in terms inimical to American Liberty, derogatory to the Continental Congreſs, and injurious to the character of the Committee of Cheſter County.

But being now conſcious of my error, do thus publickly acknowledge my fault, and do ſolemnly promiſe to avoid in future all ungenerous reflections upon, or oppoſition to, ſuch meaſures as are, or may be adopted for the protection of the Liberties of theſe Colonies. Witneſs my hand, this third day of April, 1776.

ABEL GREEN.

Extract from the Minutes.
CALEB DAVIS, Secretary.

WANTED,
A good ſecond-hand CHAISE, with a light Top.
Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, ſs.

To the FREEHOLDERS and INHABITANTS of the reſpective WARDS in the City of PHILADELPHIA, and others, qualified by the Laws of the Province of *Pennſylvania* to elect Members of ASSEMBLY,

GENTLEMEN,

IN PURSUANCE of an ACT of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Province of *Pennſylvania* aforeſaid, paſſed the Twenty-third Day of *March* laſt, intituled, "*An Act to increaſe the Number of Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, for the City of* Philadelphia, *&c.*" I HEREBY GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE, That on *Wedneſday*, the Firſt Day of *May* next, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the STATE-HOUSE, in the City of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, an ELECTION will then and there be held to elect FOUR Freeholders of the City and County of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, of moſt Note for Virtue, Wiſdom and Ability, as an additional Number of BURGESSES, REPRESENTATIVES, or DELEGATES, to repreſent the City of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid in the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the ſaid Province, the preſent Year, agreeable to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid. Dated at *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, the Third Day of *April*, 1776.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of April inſtant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, in the ſquare between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Armitt, and others----with the appurtenances; ſubject to a groundrent of 3l. 10s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of George Shoemaker, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at four o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one undivided fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front in the whole 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet, more or leſs, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground of Iſaac Snowden, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, the like undivided one fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in Wiccacoa, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; containing in the whole 2 acres and 102 perches; bounded by ground of William Shippen: The whole ſubject to annuity of 12l. per ann. during the life of grand mother of John Snowden, potter, and to the widow of John Snowden, ſadler, deceaſed, her dower therein; late the eſtate of ſaid John Snowden, potter; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 12th day of April inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Lindſay, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed,

A LOT of LAND, containing 50 acres, with a large log houſe, two ſtories high, and a good cellar under it, with a large young orchard, and a well of water by the door, pleaſantly ſituated on the great road leading from Cheſter to the Great Valley, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Concord, ſuitable for a ſtore or tradeſman. The title indiſputable. Alſo horſes, cows and calves, beds and bedding, plow and harrow, and a number of other things, too tedious to inſert. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock ſaid day, where attendance will be given by ROBERT LINDSAY, and SAMUEL LINDSAY, Executors. § 1 W.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to attend the Election of Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the 6th of next Month (being the ſecond Day of the Week) between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Annual Election of Directors and a Treaſurer for the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the 6th Day of May next; at which Time and Place the Treaſurer will attend, to receive the yearly Payments.

April 10, 1776. ANDREW REDESON, Secretary.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

JOHN KAIGHN HATH FOR SALE, at his STORE, in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Chriſt-Church, the remains of his DRY GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

FINE, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, with ſuitable trimmings, by wholeſale and retail, among which are, parſons and ravens grey, black, Saxon and pea green, London brown, purple, light drabs, ſuitable for womens cloaks, double milled drabs, for great coats, and a variety of cloth colours and mixtures; rattinets, ſhaloons, durants, ſingle worſted damaſk, worſted ſaggathy, dove coloured, blue and black Marſeilles quilting, ſtriped India taffety, crow coloured paduaſoy; bluſh, blue and green, half ell perſians; black ſilk cravats, 3 yard ſilk laces, mens worſted ſtockings, womens worſted mitts and ſilk gloves, beſt ſcarf twiſt, ſilk knee garters; faſhionable, death-head, and needle worked baſket coat and jacket buttons, wove carved ditto; ribbands and ferrets, plaited ſtocks, ſuitable for the ſoldiery; hair pluſh; black, red, pompadour, claret, green, blue, and olive velvets and velverets; cut velvet jacket-ſhapes; knit breeches patterns, blue and white furniture calicoe, Scots and Nuns thread, nonſopretties, Holland and Manchester tapes, quality ſhoe-binding, green worſted furniture check; ſilver watches, locket ſleeve buttons, plated knee buckles, genuine Weſton's rappee ſnuff; mens felt hats, red ſealing-wax, table knives and forks, beſt ſtag handle carvers, Butcher knives, Taylors ſmall ſhears and thimbles; womens ſciſſars and thimbles, nail nippers, Shoemakers tacks, iron bake-ovens, frying-pans, white ſteel plate and common handſaws, ſpike and nail gimblets, trunk locks, riſing joint hinges, hob nails, beſt gunflints, ſnuff-boxes, &c. 4 *W.*

N. B. Thoſe perſons who are deſirous of raiſing Silk-worms, or propagating the White-mulberry tree, may be ſupplied with Eggs and Seed *gratis*, by applying as above.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN *away from Atſion Furnace, in Weſt New-Jerſey, on or about the 22d of March laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named* John M'Gill, *about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red curled hair, ſandy complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on, and took with him, a woollen (browniſh coloured) jacket and trowſers, 2 oznenbrigs ſhirts, an old felt hat, 1 pair thick milled ſtockings, new ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles, and 2 ſtriped blankets. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* LAWRENCE SALTAR, *at ſaid Furnace, or* JAMES *and* DRINKER, *in Philadelphia.* †

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

but to you; in short, although you ought to have *counted the coſt* of your work, and have tried to reconcile, with your deſign, a multitude of intereſts, *commercial*, *political*, and *œconomical*,—you have only entertained us with ſome looſe declamations upon *abuſes* in the Engliſh government; and ſhocked us, for want of better arguments, by a perverſion of things ſacred; filling the papers with perſonal invectives and calumnies againſt all who cannot ſwallow, at a venture, every crude notion, which you may cook up, as the politics of the day. This will as little agree with the ſtomachs of others as with mine; although I have declared that, when the laſt neceſſity comes, I have no expedient in view, but to take my chance with you, for better and for worſe.

C A T O.

To the PEOPLE of Pennsylvania.

L E T T E R VII.

THE author of *Common Senſe* does not truſt wholly to his *ſcripture doctrines* for the demolition of *monarchial government*; and indeed how could he? For he ſeems only to have begun his ſtudy of the Bible "ſince the fatal 19th of April 1775." Before that period, as he eloquently tells us, "no man was a *warmer wiſher* to reconciliation (with monarchial government) than himſelf." It may be proper, then, to take ſome notice of what he offers by way of argument againſt monarchy, and particularly the hereditary kind.

"If hereditary ſucceſſions," ſays he (meaning ſucceſſion to monarchial government) "did enſure a race of good men, it would have the ſeal of *divine authority*." Thus we find him, with his own hand, affixing the ſeal of Heaven to what he has before told us, the *Devil invented*, and the *Almighty entered his proteſt againſt*. A ſtrange inconſiſtency as well as heterodoxy! For if monarcy be from *Hell* and reprobated by *Heaven*, how can a ſucceſſion to it be ſanctified by the authority of everlaſting goodneſs?

He finds another curious argument againſt the Engliſh Monarchy, in particular, by tracing it to the *raſcally original of a French Baſtard*. Yet, in the eſtimation of many, this will prove as little againſt the inſtitution itſelf, as it would prove againſt this author's arguments or mine, in the preſent controverſy, if both of us were diſcovered not only to have ſprung from *Baſtards*, but to be ſuch ourſelves. The *Family Scutcheon*, that is without a blot, muſt be but of very freſh date. The reſt of his arguments appear nothing better than theſe, even where he diſplays his whole force, in laying before us the *materials* of the Engliſh conſtitution, under different heads.

"Firſt—The remains of *monarchial tyranny*, in the perſon of the King. "Secondly—The remains of *ariſtocratical tyranny*, in the perſons of the Peers. "Thirdly—The new republican materials, in the perſons of the Commons. Theſe he intimates, may be *virtuous;* but he ſhould have made them as *tyrannical* as the others, ſo far as theſe Colonies are concerned; elſe what are we contending for againſt them?

Alas! what more than *Augean* labour have I undertaken, in attempting to anſwer a writer, who, under the ſpecious name of *Common Senſe*, is conſtantly dealing out paradoxes, and ſetting himſelf up, not only in contradiction to the ſober ſentiments of the wiſeſt of mankind, but often in contradiction to himſelf? Can any man expect credit, who will gravely aſſert that a people, long famed for wiſdom and love of liberty, would have employed themſelves for a thouſand years, in *compounding* and rearing up a conſtitution, out of the materials of the different *ſimple* forms of government, and, all the while, have ſelected nothing but the *tyrannical* remains of each? To reaſon with ſuch a writer would be loſt labour. Some aſſertions are too abſurd for the poſſibility of refutation. The rules of *logic* cannot lay hold of them.

In ſuch a caſe, the beſt anſwer that can be given, is to lay before the reader a true account of the Engliſh conſtitution; the praiſes of which have adorned and filled the volumes of the greateſt men, in our own and other countries. In this part of my work, therefore, I ſhall have little more to do than to copy them; and as the ſentiments of foreigners may be deemed more impartial than our own, I ſhall take one of the greateſt of them—the illuſtrious Monteſquieu, for my chief guide. But as this truly enlightened genius, with the dignity of a profound lawgiver, delivers himſelf almoſt in the conciſe ſtyle of aphoriſms, that he may be more uſeful to men, whoſe clear and comprehenſive underſtanding renders them fit for the like office themſelves, in the ſervice of their country; I ſhall endeavour to convey the ſubſtance of his doctrines in the moſt familiar ſtyle, retaining as far as I am able his ſenſe and ſpirit. I ſhall likewiſe venture ſometimes to make a few additions, either for illuſtration, or to bring his general principles more cloſely home to the Engliſh conſtitution.

There is certainly ſomething too venerable in a *fabric* built up with ſo much care by our anceſtors, cemented with ſo much blood, and to which they have adhered for ſo many ages, to be lightly given up, upon the partial repreſentations, or general invectives, of any writer, or number of writers, arguing from the *abuſe* of things againſt the *uſe* of them. We would not lock ourſelves out of an *old* habitation, till we had provided a *new* and better one; nor part with a common friend upon the paſſionate accuſations of an avowed enemy, without hearing what he could ſay in his defence, and giving him a fair trial. For, at this rate, we could have nothing of the leaſt ſtability, or permanency upon earth; and our whole lives would be employed in making and unmaking, building up and pulling down, without ever reaping the ſmalleſt fruit of our labours.

The author of *Common Senſe* ſtands ſingular in his rage for condemning the Engliſh conſtitution in the lump, and the adminiſtration of it from the beginning. The immortal Sidney himſelf gives it a different character, and ſpeaks with reverence of the wiſdom of our anceſtors. "They evidently appear, ſays he, not only to have intended well, but to have taken a right courſe to accompliſh what they intended. This had effect as long as the cauſe continued, and the only fault which can be aſcribed to that which they eſtabliſhed is, that it has not proved to be perpetual, which is no more than may be juſtly ſaid of the beſt human conſtitutions that ever have been in the world. If we will be juſt to *our anceſtors* it will become us, in our time, rather to purſue what we know they intended, and by *new conſtitutions to repair the breaches made upon the old, than to accuſe them of defects that will for ever attend the actions of men.*"

Monteſquieu himſelf, in the cool moments of philoſophical reflection, unbiaſſed by local prejudices, and remote, both in time and place, from the ſcenes he deſcribes, has given us an inſtructive leſſon on this head.

"A very droll ſpectacle (ſays he) it was in the laſt century, to behold the impotent efforts the Engliſh made for the eſtabliſhment of *democracy* or *republican government*. The ſpirit of one faction was ſuppreſſed only by that of a ſucceeding faction. The government was continually changing. The people, amazed at ſo many revolutions, ſought every where for a *democracy*, without being able to find it" any where. "At length, after a ſeries of tumultuary motions and violent ſhocks, they were obliged to have recourſe to that very government, which they had ſo odiouſly proſcribed."

Every government, in order to be compleat, muſt have within itſelf the power of preſerving its *being*, as well as purſuing its *well being*. And ſuch a power neceſſarily implies three things.—1ſt. *Legiſlation*, or the making laws and regulations for the good of the community. 2d. The *execution* of theſe laws. 3dly. The judging when they are duly executed and puniſhing offenders. The great object of the whole is *political liberty*, which Monteſquieu defines—"That tranquility or peace of mind ariſing from the opinion each perſon has of his ſafety. In order to have this liberty, it is requiſite that the government be ſo conſtituted, as one man need not be afraid of another," * either in reſpect of his perſon or property. Every man's own feelings can tell him that this is a true definition.

But the *union* of theſe three powers, the *legiſlative*, the *executive* and *judicial*, in *one* man or any number of men, is not *liberty*, but *tyranny* compleat; becauſe there can be no ſafety for individuals in ſuch a caſe, unleſs *goodneſs* were always united with *power*; which is not to be looked for, except under the perfect government of heaven. "It is a miſtake, ſays the great Mr. Locke, to think "that this fault (the abuſe of power) is proper only to "monarchies. Other forms of government are liable to "it as well as that; for wherever the power, that is put "into *any* hands, for the government of the people, and "the preſervation of their properties, is applied to other "ends, and made uſe of to impoveriſh, harraſs, or ſubdue them to the arbitrary and irregular commands of "thoſe that have it; there it preſently becomes *tyranny*, "whether thoſe that uſe are *one* or *many*. Thus we read "of *thirty tyrants* at Athens, as well as *one* at Syracuſe, "and the intollerable dominion of the *Decemviri*, or "*ten men* at Rome, was nothing better. *Wherever law* "*ends tyranny begins.*"

Even the union of but any *two* of theſe powers, the *legiſlative* and *executive*, for example, in *one* man, or *body of men*, would leave no chance for *liberty*; becauſe they who make the laws being alſo to execute them, they would be led to frame oppreſſive laws, for the ſake of the power and wealth which they might derive to themſelves by carrying ſuch laws into execution.

Again, there is no liberty, if the power of *judging* be not ſeparated from *both* the other powers. For where the ſame perſons who make the laws, are either to *execute* them, or to *judge* of their execution; the life and liberty of the ſubject are wholly at their mercy. Theſe principles are general, and they may now be applied to particular examples.

"In Turkey, theſe *three* powers are united in the *Sultan's* perſon, and therefore the ſubjects groan under the weight of a moſt frightful oppreſſion."

"In the *Republics* of Italy, where theſe three powers "are united, in a ſtanding body of magiſtrates, there is "leſs liberty than in our monarchies;" meaning thoſe of France, Spain, &c. "Their government is obliged to have recourſe to as violent meaſures for its ſupport, as even that of the Turks—what a ſituation muſt the poor ſubject be in, in theſe republics!" The ſame magiſtrates, as a body, are abſolute in every thing. By having the execution of the laws, they poſſeſs whatever powers they are pleaſed to give themſelves in making them. They may plunder the ſtate without controul. For, they firſt of all, in the character of lawgivers, appoint what taxes they pleaſe; and, being alſo the executors of the laws, theſe taxes come into their own hands, and may be put into their own pockets. Being likewiſe themſelves *judges* amidſt all theſe oppreſſions, no man can have a remedy againſt them, and "every private citizen may be ruined by their particular deciſions. Although in ſuch a ſtate, there is no external pomp (ſuch as arbitrary Princes have) that indicates tyranny or deſpotic ſway," yet the people know it by a ſurer mark.—"They *feel* it every moment." Even at Venice, where the power of the magiſtracy is ſaid to be ſomewhat ſoftened, by having different tribunals erected, which temper each other, there is ſtill this miſchief—"that theſe tribunals are compoſed of magiſtrates all belonging to the ſame body, which conſtitutes almoſt one and the ſame power," unaccountable to any other.

Theſe three powers ought then, for the preſervation of liberty, to be lodged in ſeparate bodies, and made to controul each other. Monteſquieu adds, that for the greater ſafety, the *judicial* power ought not to be given to a ſtanding ſenate; but that the judges ſhould be of the ſame ſtation as the *accuſed;* or, in other words, their *Peers*—amenable to the law; only its mouth and guided wholly by its deciſions; that, in criminal caſes eſpecially, it is proper the perſon accuſed ſhould have the privilege of chuſing in ſome meaſure his judges (that is, in our conſtitution, a *jury*) in concurrence with the law, or at leaſt he ſhould have a right to except againſt ſo great a number, that the remainder may be deemed his own choice.

The application of theſe general doctrines to the Engliſh conſtitution, the corruptions that have crept into it, with the power left in the people for bringing it back to its firſt principles, and rendering it ſafer for us than any other we can probably ſubſtitute in its room, are important ſubjects, and too copious to be diſcuſſed in this letter.

C A T O.

* *Monteſquieu*, B. XI. Ch. 6.

To be LETT, on a Term of 14 Years,

A PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties, about two miles from *Philadelphia*, on the *Frankford* road, containing above an hundred acres of cleared land. There is on this place a good dwelling-houſe, a barn, orchard and meadow.

Alſo to be lett on a term of 31 years, A large LOT, next above Batchelor's Hall, at Kenſington, extending from low-water mark to the ſtreet running at the back of the Kenſington water lots. John Dickinson.

TO BE SOLD,

A SULKEY, with a Canvas Top.

Enquire of WILLIAM RUSH, at the Corner of Third and Race-ſtreets, or BENJAMIN DAVIDS, at the George, in Arch-ſtreet. *April* 8, 1776. ¶

One Hundred and Twelve Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOHN HULING's Company of the Second Pennſylvania Battalion, commanded by Col. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, the following perſons, viz.

Jacob Tuſſey, American born, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 22 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, fair hair; he took with him a bay horſe, about 13 hands high; it is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Hagar'-town, in Maryland.

Chriſtian Dull, a Dutchman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by trade a ſhoemaker; lately reſided in Cuſhehoppen townſhip.

James Yocum, a Dutchman, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, by trade a taylor.

Amos Dillon, American born, of Welſh extraction, 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, by trade a carpenter.

Bartle Miller, a Dutchman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 years of age, brown hair, and brown complexion, by trade a wheelwright; lived in Cuſhehoppen townſhip.

Hugh Daniel, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a fair complexion, fair hair; lately lived with George Hitner, Inn-keeper, in Whitemarſh townſhip.

Valentine Shaufler, a Dutchman, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 22 years of age, ſlender made, black hair, of a pale complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, by trade a carpenter; reſided in Jones's-town, Lancaſter county.

Philip Thomas, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, about 21 years of age, has black hair, of a dark complexion; lived in Cumru townſhip, Berks county.

Richard Mayberry, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black curled hair, thin viſage, ſlender made, by trade a taylor; plays on the fife.

Joſeph Culing, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thin viſage, ſlender made, fair hair, and of a fair complexion, by trade a taylor.

James Burrows, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, of a fair complexion, by trade a weaver.

John Ferguſon, a well ſet fellow, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black hair, of a dark complexion, by trade a gun ſmith.

James Smith, by trade a ſhip-carpenter, about 6 feet high, 20 years of age, has ſhort brown curled hair; formerly reſided in Smith's Clove, York government.

George Connor, of Smith's Clove, is about 25 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair hair, tied behind and turned up before, by trade a ſhip-carpenter.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each. All perſons are hereby forbid harbouring or concealing the above Deſerters, under the penalty of Fifty Dollars for each, according to a Reſolve of Congreſs. ‖ John Huling, Capt. 2d B. P.

Barracks, Philadelphia, April 9, 1776.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain JOSEPH HUBLEY's Company, of the Third Battalion of Pennſylvania troops, commanded by Col. JOHN SHEE, now in the ſervice of the United Colonies, the following recruits, viz.

Charles Connor, an Iriſhman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, a ſhoemaker by trade; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, with white facings and pewter buttons, alſo a white laced hat, and good buckſkin breeches.

Simon Palmer, of German deſcent, 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion; he lurks about the town of Manheim, in Lancaſter county.

Michael Houſeman, a German, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 30 years of age, a copperſmith by trade; he keeps about Windſor townſhip, York county.

George M'Coley, an Iriſhman, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; he lately worked at Capt. Old's forge, Lancaſter county.

Francis M'Cloſky, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 4½ inches high, about 22 years of age; had on, when he went away, a light blue coat and waiſtcoat; he alſo worked at Captain Old's forge.

John Anderſon, an Engliſhman, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4¾ inches high, he is much pock-marked and freckled, and lived in York county.

Charles Gallagher, an Iriſhman, 22 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high; had on, when he went away, a brown regimental coat, with white facings.

Philip Gallagher, an Iriſhman, 5 feet 4½ inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied, a taylor by trade, and took with him a brown regimental coat, with white facings, alſo a blue coat, with white facings.

Peter M'Cord, an Iriſhman, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, he is well ſet and has ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a ſurtout of beaver coating, a ſmall round hat, and old buckſkin breeches; he is a cooper by trade.

Samuel Willſon, 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a ſandy complexion; he is a labourer, and lately lived in Mountjoy townſhip, Lancaſter county.

Whoever takes up any of the above Deſerters, and ſecures them in goal, or delivers them to me at the barracks, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive for each of them Eight Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Joseph Hubley, Captain 3d Battalion, Pennſylvania troops.

If any of the above will return to the company within the ſpace of ten days from the date, ſhall be pardoned.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal any of the before mentioned Deſerters, otherwiſe they may depend on being proſecuted, agreeable to a Reſolve made by the Repreſentatives of Aſſembly of this province, viz. "*That any perſon or perſons whatſoever within this colony, who ſhall harbour and conceal any Deſerter (knowing him to be ſuch) from the Continental forces, or any other forces raiſed within this or any other of the United Colonies for the defence of America, ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding Fifty nor leſs than Thirty Dollars, or ſuffer three months impriſonment.*" §

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS *CONRAD HESS*, of Lower Sawcon, in Northampton county and province of Pennſylvania, yeoman, in a fraudulent manner obtained ten Bonds of the ſubſcriber (of Lower Sawcon aforeſaid) bearing date about the beginning of January laſt, each Bond for the ſum of Twenty-Five Pounds, the firſt of which is to be paid on the 27th day of November next, and ſo on annually, on the 27th day of November, until the whole are paid: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons not to take any aſſignment on any of the ſaid Bonds, as I have not received any value for the ſaid Bonds; therefore I ſhall refuſe the payment of any of them, unleſs compelled thereto by law. *JACOB SHULL.* ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th of April, 1776, at the Iron Works (formerly called Bennett's Works) 9 miles from York-town, and 1 mile from Saſquehanna river, on Codorus creek,

SUNDRY NEGROES, viz. One a hammerman, one a refiner, and one a ſtack taker or attender; they are fit for any plantation work: Alſo horſes, waggons, gears, &c. breeding mares, colts, cows, ſheep, all the utenſils belonging to a ſmith's ſhop, with ſeveral other articles, too tedious to mention; where attendance will be given, and nine months credit, giving bond and ſecurity, if required, by the ſubſcriber at ſaid works. ROBERT M'CORLEY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, near the *Market*.

April 17, 1776. NUMB. 2469.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A FEW COPIES of THE
MILITARY GUIDE,
FOR YOUNG OFFICERS,
BY *THOMAS SIMES*, ESQUIRE,
In Two Volumes large Octavo, embelliſhed with a Number of Copperplates (*Price* Three Dollars) may be had of
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
Front-Street, Corner of Black-Horſe-Alley.
☞ Said *Humphreys* gives the beſt Price, and ready Money, for clean LINEN RAGS.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, Printer, in Third-ſtreet,
Price only One Shilling, with large allowance to thoſe who buy per the dozen,

ADDITIONS to PLAIN TRUTH; addreſſed to the INHABITANTS of AMERICA, containing farther remarks on a late pamphlet, intituled COMMON SENSE: Wherein are clearly and fully ſhewn, that American Independence is as illuſory, ruinous and impracticable, as a liberal reconciliation with Great-Britain is ſafe, honourable and expedient.

Written by the author of PLAIN TRUTH.

The enjoyment of liberty, and even its ſupport and preſervation, conſiſts in every man's being allowed to ſpeak his thoughts, and lay open his ſentiments.

Quotation of the American Congreſs, in their addreſs to the inhabitants of Quebec, from that friend to mankind, Monteſquieu.

N. B. To this pamphlet is annexed, for the information of all Americans who wiſh to know and to enjoy the very laws and privileges which themſelves have decreed, A Defence of the Liberty of the Preſs, by the Honourable the Continental Congreſs.

MEMORANDUM. If to preſerve any part of the works of valuable writers hath always been looked upon as doing good ſervice to the public, the Editor hereof may hope that his preſent endeavours will prove acceptable, at leaſt, to all the lovers of freedom, who are ſo conſiſtent as to acknowledge the preſs ought to be free for others as well as for themſelves.

TO BE SOLD,
SIXTY HEAD of CATTLE, in good fleſhy Order. They are Steers, from 3 to 6 and 7 Years old; ſpayed Heifers and Cows. To be delivered in Kent County, Maryland. Enquire of JAMES ARMSTRONG, near Cheſter-Town. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOSEPH WATKINS, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Carpenter, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy pay, to JOSEPH WATKINS, junior, JAMES WATKINS, and SAMUEL DAVIS, Executors.

HENRY WALTER,
COPPERSMITH and TINMAN, in York-Town,
HEREBY acquaints the PUBLIC, that he makes and ſells all Sorts of Copperſmith and Tinman's Work and Veſſels. He likewiſe ſells by Wholeſale and Retail, Writing and Shop Paper. Shopkeepers and others may depend upon being ſerved by him on the beſt Terms.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Walter, by Notes, Bonds, or Book-debts, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment. ¶

Cheſter, March 9, 1776.
WAS FOUND, on the 8th Inſtant, A SILVER PINT, ſuppoſed to be made in Holland or Germany. The Owner coming, proving his Property, paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to ADAM GRUBB. ¶

WAS TAKEN UP, on the 15th of December laſt, one Strawberry Roan MARE, about 14 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural pacer, and canters. Alſo was left, the 15th of January, by a perſon unknown, a brown MARE, about 13 hands high, about 12 years old. The owners are deſired to come and prove their properties, pay charges, or they will be ſold for their expences, by JOSEPH VANDEGRIFT, at the Croſs Keys, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away, the 2d of April inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Henry Nibble, *about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn wool hat, a half-worn light coloured cloth jacket, without ſkirts, a new lincey under jacket, black and white coloured, an old tow ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, blue ſtockings, footed with lighter coloured yarn than the legs, a pair of ſhoes, with ſtrings, lately ſoaled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* AMER GRUBB. ¶

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.
DESERTED out of Captain CALEB NORTH's Company, Four Soldiers; one named *Conrad Raitor*, a Miller by trade, lately from Germany, plays on the hautboy and fife, a ſtout chunky fellow, ſtoop ſhouldered, and down look; ſerved his time with Sebaſtian Keely, on French-creek.

Matthias Bawer, born in Maxatawney, Dutch deſcent, a ſtout likely fellow, much marked with the ſmall-pox, can ſpeak but little Engliſh; it is expected will be in company with *Raitor*, as they both went off together.

Philip Flower, a Dutchman, but can ſpeak good Engliſh, is a ſtout, down, dark looking fellow; has a wife living near the Barracks in Philadelphia, where he is often ſeen.

Matthew Gemeſon, this country born, a Weaver by trade, ſlim built, dark hair; is often ſeen in Philadelphia.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for either, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB NORTH, Captain 4th Battalion, Pennſylvania troops. ¶

Reading, April 6, 1776.
BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 29th inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Keſter, inn-keeper in Middle-town, commonly called Womeldorff-town, a certain meſſuage and two lots of ground, ſituate in Middle-town, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks County, adjoining the lands of Frederic Koble, Weirich Seltzer and others; late the eſtate of Chriſtian Fremdling; ſeized and taken in execution by
‡ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
SAMUEL ALLINSON, in Burlington; JOSEPH CRUCKSHANK, in Philadelphia; and ELIAS BOUDINOT, Eſq; in Elizabeth-town;

AN approved new edition of the Laws of New-Jerſey (including thoſe of the laſt ſeſſion) which being much wanted, has been largely ſubſcribed for, and is now ſent to thoſe perſons who took in the ſubſcriptions, ready for delivery to the ſubſcribers, who are deſired to call for the ſame; not many more volumes than ſubſcribed for were ſtruck off; thoſe who are deſirous of having this body of laws, may do well to apply ſpeedily, or they may not be able to furniſh themſelves. ‡

THE Subſcriber, inclining to remove into the country, will ſell his real eſtate in the city of Burlington, conſiſting of a large commodious two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, in the main ſtreet near the lower market, having 4 good rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining; it has a large yard and good garden back, which are planted with a variety of the beſt cherries, plumbs, pears and peach-trees, foreign grape-vines, buſhes, &c. and at the bottom of the lot, which continues through to Wood-ſtreet, is a barn, ſtables, hay-houſes, chair and waggon-houſes, cow-ſheds and corn-cribb. Any purchaſer may alſo be accommodated with a very good apple orchard, meadow and other lots of ground convenient; and ſeveral pieces of furniture ſuitable to the houſe.

A dwelling-houſe on York-ſtreet, two ſtories high, which has 3 rooms on a floor, a hay-barrack, ſtable and cow-ſhed; a garden, a pretty graſs lot, and bearing orchard of choice apples; the whole containing near 4 acres.

Two other tenements (which have been uſed to accommodate two families in each) on Pearl-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, each having a ſufficient garden ſpot.

Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to view the premiſes, and may then be informed of the terms, and receive a good title of ‡ SAMUEL ALLINSON.

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered upon immediately,
TWO lots of excellent good ground, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, and within 13 miles of Philadelphia; both have a beautiful front on the Egypt road, a mile from Spring-mills, half a mile from Plymouth meeting, and a mile and an half from Barnhill Church; one of the lots has a good log-houſe on it, where a tradeſman now lives, and contains 11 acres of land; there is no houſe on the other lot, which contains 10 acres and 3 quarters of an acre; there is a good orchard of the very beſt fruit on each of the lots; any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid lots, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Seven Stars, near the premiſes.
MATTHEW HENDERSON.
N. B. Lime for building can be had within half a mile of the above lots. April 10, 1776. ¶

Bucks County, April 2, 1776.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS JONES, late of Hilltown townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts againſt the 20th of May next, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by THOMAS JONES, and THOMAS MATHIAS, Executors.
¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away, on the 20th of December, 1775, *from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named* Catherine Finnety, *about 22 years of age, a middle ſized woman, fair complexion; had on a red and white calicoe gown, a black ſilk cloak, and a black ſilk hat.*

Likewiſe, from the ſame perſon, on the 2d of April, 1776, *an Iriſh ſervant man, named* Joſeph Finnety, *by trade a Cooper, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair hair, his beard a little ſandy; had on a light cloth outſide jacket, and a dark brown under jacket, brown velvet breeches; took with him a horſe, bridle and ſaddle, the horſe a dark grey, about 14 hands high, 11 years old.*

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, ſhall have for the woman Four Dollars, and for the man and horſe Eight Dollars, ſaid by
¶ WILLIAM BRACKIN.

Eaſt-Fallowfield, Cheſter County, March 27, 1776.
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a certain *James M'Cabe*, bought out of Lancaſter goal laſt fall, is a thick ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, cut ſhort and curls naturally, a large ſcar on his forehead and a little bald on the crown, about 40 years of age, came from Dublin 5 years ago, lived in Shamokin; had on, and took with him, 2 raccoon hats, one partly white, the other bound with ſattin ribbon, a grey coat, lined with ſtriped lincey, bound with blue binding, horn buttons, an old light coloured jacket, patched on the breaſt, tow trowſers, good ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, hob nails in the ſoals and heels. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by
¶ PHILIP DOUGHERTY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 7th day of April inſt. an Iriſh ſervant boy, named Timothy Gallahan, *between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim built, marked with the ſmall-pox, a bold look, and apt to laugh when he is talking; has dark brown hair, lately cut on the fore-part of his head; had on when he went away, a ſmall brim felt hat, an old double breaſted, ſwanſkin jacket, ozenbrig ſhirt, brown woollen trowſers, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, lately ſoaled and heel-tapped, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings, *and reaſonable charges, paid by*
JEHU MARIS. ¶

RUN away, on the night of the 6th day of April inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Newgarden townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant woman, named Anne Crage, *about 40 years of age, red faced, and ſandy hair; had on, when ſhe went away, an old quilt and a black under petticoat, an old calicoe bedgown, a ſpotted blue and white handkerchief, and ſuppoſed to have taken a red map ditto with her, had neither ſhoes nor ſtockings; ſhe was brought from Philadelphia by one Steel, ſhe ſays ſhe has a huſband, called John Crage. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, or ſecures her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* STEPHEN ANDERSON. ¶

Lancaſter, April 8, 1776.
MATTHIAS SLOUGH, of the borough of Lancaſter, takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has declined the buſineſs of keeping a public-houſe of entertainment in the ſaid borough; and returns his ſincere thanks to all who have for a number of years been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom in that way.

He at the ſame time takes the liberty to acquaint the public, and his friends in particular, that he continues the dry good buſineſs as uſual, and that he has now on hand a very general aſſortment ſuitable to the ſeaſon; alſo wine and rum by the gallon or larger quantity, bar-iron, fit for country ſmiths, nail rod-iron of the very beſt quality, Engliſh, German and country ſteel, loaf and brown ſugars, coffee, chocolate, ſpices of all kinds, and all kinds of nails of this country manufacture, &c. &c. all which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and hopes for the continuance of the cuſtom of his friends in this way.

N. B. He gives the beſt price for all kinds of country made linen, as he wants a large quantity of it for the uſe of the provincial forces. ‡ 7ſ 6.

WHEREAS *a certain* Jeremiah Sargent, *of Eaſt-Nottingham, Cheſter County, obtained a Number of Bonds from me, the Subſcriber, for a certain Tract of Land, and he, the ſaid* Sargent, *has not complied with his Bargain; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment on ſaid Bonds; and as there are ſeveral of ſaid Bonds already aſſigned, the People who have ſuch Aſſignments are deſired to look to ſaid* Sargent *for Payment, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unleſs compelled by law.* GEORGE EWING. ¶

Reading, April 6, 1776.
BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Monday, the 29th inſt. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the lands of William Allen, Eſq; George Bonevitz and others, containing 72 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the main road from Reading to Harris's Ferry, about 11 miles from Reading Square, with a log-houſe, and building convenient for a public houſe, which is now kept, late the eſtate of Deitrick Marcky; ſeized and taken in execution by
¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable tract of land, containing 425 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Jacob Wright, Peter Louderback, Obadiah Lloyd, John Helmes, George Catts and others, being divided into two tracts, the one contains 294 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon erected a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, a framed barn, a large apple orchard, and other improvements, a conſiderable quantity of cleared land, alſo a parcel of good meadow the remainder timber land; the other tract contains 131 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a dwelling-houſe, a good apple orchard, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, a parcel of meadow, the remainder timber land; and as the above-deſcribed tracts adjoin each other, they will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the whole being late the eſtate of Samuel Lynch, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by
‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 158 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a log dwelling-houſe and other improvements thereon, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Ezekiel Jarmin, Malachi Jarmin, Jacob Frees and others, being late the eſtate of John Jarmin, Eſq; deceaſed, in the poſſeſſion of Mary Jarmin, executrix of the ſaid deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 92 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, with a log dwelling-houſe, and other improvements thereon, a good apple orchard, ſome meadow, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of Leonard Stanton, William Lloyd, David Eldridge, &c. on Beaver Creek; being late the eſtate of Peter Juſtice; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by
‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 300 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having a good new dwelling-houſe, framed barn and other improvements thereon, a large apple orchard, a conſiderable quantity of cleared land, a large parcel of marſh, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of James Hewes, Jonathan Simkins, Thomas Clark and others, being the late property of Alexander Vanamin, ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by ¶ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of land, ſituate in Upper Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, containing 72 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having a two ſtory framed dwelling-houſe, and alſo a houſe adjoining, a good ſpring houſe and other improvements thereon, a good apple and peach orchard, near 30 acres cleared, 5 or 6 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, adjoining lands of John Holmes, Eſq; John Dickinſon, John Ray and others, being late the eſtate of Thomas Dunlap, deceaſed, in the poſſeſſion of Charity Dunlap, executrix of the ſaid deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by
‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

HAVING been favoured with a ſight of ſeveral letters on political ſubjects ſent by the laſt Packet, and recollecting that one of them treated on Mr. Hartley's Plan, ſince publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Ledger, I have obtained a copy, with permiſſion to ſend it to you.

Extract of a letter to London, March 24, 1776.

After mentioning the evacuation of Boſton, he ſays, "go where they will, their landing will be oppoſed with the utmoſt efforts the country can make, and though they may make an impreſſion at their firſt attempt, yet wherever they land they will be immediately followed.—What horrid frenzy poſſeſſes the minds of the King and Miniſtry, thus to ſacrifice the lives of ſo many brave men on both ſides.—I have often ſaid (in my former letters) that the forces of England cannot conquer America, and I am more convinced of it now than ever.—The friends to peace have long been flattering themſelves with expecting propoſals of accommodation on your part, for our Congreſs have done all that men could do, in their laſt petition, by requeſting the King to point out ſome mode of *reconciliation*; but alas! we hear of nothing but *ſubmiſſion*. Commiſſioners are talked of, yet their powers and their buſineſs are undefined; thoſe who are moſt ſuſpicious expect nothing from them, whilſt others cannot give up the hope of an honourable reconciliation. Mr. Hartley's plan (which you have favoured me with, together with your comments) ſo far as it reſpects a "permanent reſtoration of harmony," is certainly a principal object, and the bill of "indemnity and oblivion" is alſo very proper, becauſe Americans, hereafter landing in England, might meet with trouble: His bill reſpecting "ſlaves" is undoubtedly upon humane principles, but he has ſlipped into the error which *Engliſhmen*, under immediate ſubjection to Parliament, find it very difficult to avoid: he ſhould conſider that the Americans cannot conſent to the operation of the *wiſeſt* and *beſt* act that a Britiſh Parliament could frame, if it meddles with internal matters; and his propoſal to *annul*, by ſuch act, all laws repugnant to the regulations therein to be made, is of the moſt dangerous tendency; for if Parliament has the power of annulling *bad laws*, exiſting in the colonies, it alſo has the power of annulling good laws; and as they would always undertake to become the only judges in the caſe, our liberties would ſtand upon ſlippery ground. I know he meant to ſerve the general cauſe of liberty, but he has certainly miſtaken the means. Before a happy reconciliation can take place, this poſitive doctrine muſt be eſtabliſhed, that no law ſhall ever paſs the legiſlature of Great Britain, that will act as compulſory *to do*, or prohibitory to *prevent*, if its operation is to have effect *internally* in the colonies. The only acts which can ever bind America muſt reſpect foreign trade, and this muſt be handled with the utmoſt caution and judgment. If he had propoſed a law to diſcourage the *ſlave-trade*, to be binding on the African traders in *England*, it would be a noble object, and worthy of the humanity of a Hartley.

"You will by this ſhip, and the laſt, have many publications upon independence; it is a doctrine which has ſpread very faſt amongſt us; and unleſs your miniſtry ſhould make ſome overtures that can be received with honour, I fear we ſhall be obliged to take the dreadful leap, and try the fatal experiment. There are ſome amongſt us ſo ripe for ſeparation, that they abhor the thought of even treating with Commiſſioners, and think we can *ſtand alone*; that we *can* ſtand alone, I wont pretend to deny, but that we ſhall ſtand ſafer and firmer, whilſt connected with England, I am moſt firmly of opinion; and if ever I give my voice for cutting the cord of union, it will be as matter of *neceſſity*, not of *choice*. I well know that the warmeſt friends we have amongſt you will be ſhocked at the idea of American Independence, but reſt aſſured, if ever it takes place, that you have only to thank the miniſtry for it: The majority amongſt us, I believe, ſtill wiſh for a re-union, but how long they will continue in that mind depends upon the conduct of the Commiſſioners."

I am quite of opinion with the letter writer with reſpect to Mr. Hartley's propoſal of the *ſlave-bill*, and the more ſo, as he offers it for a teſt of ſubordination, but the principle of the bill itſelf I hope to ſee one day taken up by every Aſſembly upon the Continent, and that abſolute uninfringed liberty may reign through a land now contending for its deareſt rights; for I will venture to declare, that no ſufficient authority, human or divine, can be produced in ſupport of the practice that has unhappily obtained amongſt us, and that every argument we uſe in the preſent diſpute with Great Britain applies with redoubled force in the mouth of an injured African.

LETTER CARRIER.

WATERTOWN, April 8.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Manly took and ſent into Beverly, a large brig, after ſome reſiſtance. This veſſel was purchaſed by William Jackſon, at the Brazen-head, who with Crean Bruſh, and a number of others, women and children, were on board, beſides a ſerjeant and 12 privates of the 4th or King's own regiment, who are made priſoners. She was bound for Halifax, and has on board a variety of articles; ſhe is eſtimated to be worth about 35,000l. ſterling.

NEWPORT, April 8.

Laſt Friday the miniſterial fleet went a little without the mouth of our harbour, and in the evening they all returned and anchored between Gould-Iſland and Coddington's Point, except the Glaſgow of 24 guns, and a ſmall tender, which kept out all night.—As ſoon as it was light the next morning, a party of the troops ſtationed on this iſland got down two of their 18 pounders upon the point, and played ſo well upon thoſe worſe than Algerine rovers, that they hulled the Roſe 2 or 3 times, the Nautilus once or twice, and ſent one ſhot through and through one of the armed tenders, upon which Capt, Wallace, of the Roſe, ſent off a boat to cut away the buoy of his anchor, then ſlipped his cable, and made off as faſt as poſſible, and the reſt of his fleet followed in the utmoſt hurry and confuſion, having fired about 15 cannon upon our people without the leaſt effect, though they ſtood in conſiderable numbers as open as they could well be, without the leaſt breaſt-work or other ſhelter.

For ſeveral hours before, and during the above engagement, a vaſt number of cannon were heard from the S. E. and about ſunriſe, 8 or 10 ſail of ſhips, brigs, &c. were ſeen a little to the eaſtward of Block-Iſland, and indeed the flaſhes of the cannon were ſeen by ſome people about day break. Theſe things cauſed much ſpeculation; but in a few hours the myſtery was ſomewhat cleared up, for away came the poor *Glaſgow*, under all the ſail ſhe could ſet, yelping from the mouths of her cannon (as bad as a broken legged dog) in token of her being ſadly wounded: And though ſhe ſettled away, and handed the moſt of her ſails, juſt before ſhe came into the harbour, it was plainly perceived by the holes in thoſe ſhe had ſtanding, and by the hanging of her yards, that ſhe had been treated in a very rough manner.—The other veſſels ſeen off ſtood up the weſtern ſound; and by very authentic intelligence, received on Saturday evening, we are fully convinced, they were 12 ſail of the Continental Navy, very deeply laden with cannon, mortars, cannon-ſhot, bombs, and other warlike ſtores, from the Weſt-Indies; ſo that it is probable their precious cargoes were the ſole cauſe of Mrs. Glaſgow's making her eſcape; her tender it is ſuppoſed was taken; as alſo the bomb brig, and a ſchooner, which had been out near a week in ſearch of prey.

As ſoon as the Glaſgow got in, the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, the Nautilus, Capt. Collins, the Swan, Capt. Ayſcough, with ſeveral tenders and pirated prizes, ſtood out to ſea, leaving the Glaſgow, a large ſnow, and two ſmall ſloops, at anchor, about three quarters of a mile from Brenton's point.—The enſuing night, a party of troops carried one 18 pounder, one 9, one 6, and two 4 pounders on ſaid point; and early yeſterday morning ſaluted the Glaſgow with ſuch warmth that ſhe ſlipped her cable, and puſhed up the river without firing a gun, under all the ſail ſhe could make, and the others followed with great precipitation. By the terrible cracking on board the Glaſgow, the noiſe and confuſion among her men, 'tis thought the cannon did good execution—The wind ſhifting to the northward about noon, thoſe veſſels run down the back of Conanicut, and ſtood out to ſea, ſuppoſed to have gone in queſt of Capt. Wallace, to make a woeful complaint of the incivility of the YANKIES!

Yeſterday in the forenoon, as a company of American regulars were getting up the cable and anchor which the Glaſgow had a little before left in her great fright, a large prize ſloop came in, which Wallace had carried out with him the day before; and it being a very thick air, and ſhe expecting to find the Glaſgow lying where ſhe was left, got cloſe in with the boat before they diſcovered her, when the boat immediately laid her aboard, and brought her in here. She had on board 7 men, and one woman. This ſloop was loaded with flour, &c. and was, when taken by the pirates, bound from Maryland to Providence.

Laſt week nine men deſerted from the miniſterial navy on this ſtation, and brought off three boats.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

By a gentleman who was preſent laſt Lord's day, on Staten Iſland, about nine miles from this city, we are informed, that the riflemen who were ſtationed on that iſland to guard it againſt the depredations of the miniſterial robbers on board the King's ſhips in the Bay, had received intelligence, that the Savage ſloop and a tender had come as near the ſhore as they could with ſafety, and had ſent on ſhore two of their boats and a number of men, who had placed a centinel with his muſket and colours on an eminence; when our riflemen appeared the the centinel fired, ſtruck his colours, and ran for the ſhore with all his ſpeed; in the mean time the ſhip began firing to cover the embarkation of her men, who were all flying to their boats, but our brave riflemen, with unparalleled agility, out-ran them, and notwithſtanding the fire from the ſhip, ſurrounded the men, took ten of them priſoners, and ſecured one of their boats, the other puſhed off and two men in it; one of the riflemen ran after it in the water, but miſſing his graſp, fired and killed one of the men, who fell over board, the other by lying on his back rowed to his veſſel. The Savage kept up a continual fire for ſome hours, without the leaſt hurt to any of our men, who lay ſnug behind the rocks, and defied their thunder, and at lucid intervals fired at the ſhip. One man was ſeen to tumble off the quarter-deck into the water, whom they took to be an officer. More, it is thought, were killed. In a few hours there was not one man on board the ſhip appeared on deck; the tender ſlipt her cable, and the ſhip cut hers, and both fell down with the tide, which proved kinder to them than the riflemen. Among the priſoners is one Killigrew, who had been one of our pilots, but was baſe enough to deſert his country's cauſe, and aſſiſt its enemies; however the fox is caught.

Monday night 1000 of the continental troops ſtationed here, went over and took poſſeſſion of the Governor's iſland, and began to fortify it; the ſame night a regiment went over to Red Hook, and fortified that place likewiſe.

April 15. Wedneſday morning arrived in the harbour, 23 tranſports from the eaſtward, having on board the brigade commanded by General Sullivan.

Saturday laſt his Excellency General WASHINGTON arrived here from Cambridge, attended by —— Palfrey, Eſq; his Aid de camp, Horatio Gates, Eſq; Adjutant-general, and ſeveral other gentlemen of diſtinction.

We hear his Majeſty's ſhips Phœnix, Savage and Nautilus, now on this ſtation, will fall down to Sandy-Hook this day or to-morrow.

On the 3d of March laſt, a ſon of Mr. Peter Wakeman was baptiſed in Greenfield, Connecticut, by the name of CHARLES LEE, and on the 24th, a ſon of Capt. Jonathan Dimon, now in the continental ſervice, by the name of RICHARD MONTGOMERY; and a ſon of Mr. James Goodſel, by the name of JOHN M'PHERSON.—May the children live and poſſeſs the patriotic virtues of thoſe diſtinguiſhed perſons, whom their parents and every friend to his oppreſſed and bleeding country wiſh to be kept in grateful remembrance till time ſhall be no more.

The famous, or rather infamous, Joſhua Barns, from Philipſburg, in Weſt-Cheſter county, has lately been very buſy in inliſting men for Gov. Tryon's ſervice, who were to be called the Governor's Life Guards; he told his recruits that they would bear the character of gentlemen, and meet with extraordinary good uſage; he prevailed upon ſome deluded people to join him; but on Monday evening ſix of theſe new made gentlemen landing on the Jerſey ſhore near Powles-Hook were all taken priſoners, and are now in cloſe confinement.

Head-Quarters, New-York, April 8, 1776.

The General informs the inhabitants, that it is become abſolutely neceſſary that all communication between the miniſterial fleet and ſhore ſhould be ſtopped,—for that purpoſe has given poſitive orders, the ſhips ſhould no longer be furniſhed with proviſions: Any inhabitant, or others, who ſhall be taken that have been on board (after the publiſhing of this order) or near any of the ſhips, or going on board, will be conſidered as enemies, and treated accordingly.

All boats are to ſail from Beekman's-Slip; Capt. James Alner is appointed Inſpector, and will give permits for oyſtermen: It is expected and ordered that none attempt going without a paſs.

ISRAEL PUTNAM,
Major-General in the Continental Army, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Extract of a Letter from ESECK HOPKINS, *Eſq; Commander in Chief of the American Fleet, to the Preſident of the Congreſs, dated on board the Ship Alfred, New-London Harbour, April 9, 1776.*

"When I put to ſea, on the 17th of February, from Cape-Henlopen, not thinking we were in a condition to keep on a cold coaſt, I appointed our rendezvous at Abacco, one of the Bahama Iſlands.

"I arrived at the rendezvous, in order to wait for them fifteen days, agreeable to orders. I then formed an expedition againſt New-Providence, which I put in execution the third of March, by landing two hundred marines under the command of Capt. Nicholas, and fifty ſailors under the command of Lieut. Weaver, of the Cabot, who was well acquainted there. The ſame day they took poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort, of ſeventeen pieces of cannon, without any oppoſition, ſave five guns which were fired at them without doing any damage. I received, that evening, an account that they had two hundred and odd men in the main fort, all inhabitants. I then cauſed a manifeſto to be publiſhed, the purport of which was, that the inhabitants and their property ſhould be ſafe, if they did not oppoſe me in taking poſſeſſion of the fort and King's ſtores. This had the deſired effect, for the inhabitants left the fort almoſt alone. Captain Nicholas, by my order, ſent to the Governor for the keys of the fort, which were delivered, and the troops marched directly in, where we found the ſeveral warlike ſtores agreeable to the inventory incloſed; but the Governor ſent one hundred and fifty barrels of powder off in a ſmall ſloop the night before. I have taken the Governor, Montford Brown, the Lieut. Governor, who is a half pay officer, and Mr. Thomas Arwin, who is a Counſellor and Collector of his Majeſty's quit rents in South-Carolina; and it appears, by the Court Callendar, that he is alſo Inſpector General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms of North-America. Since we came out, we have loſt company with the Waſp.

"The fourth inſtant we fell in with the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and took the ſchooner ———, commanded by young Wallace, of ſix carriage guns and eight ſwivels; and the fifth we took the bomb brig of eight guns and two howitzers, ten ſwivels and forty-eight hands, well found with all ſorts of ſtores, arms, powder, &c. The ſixth in the morning we fell in with the Glaſgow, and her tender, and engaged her near three hours. We loſt ſix men killed, and as many wounded. The Cabot had four men killed, and ſeven wounded, the Capt. is among the latter. The Columbus had one man who loſt his arm. We received a conſiderable damage in our ſhip, but the greateſt was in having our wheel rope and blocks ſhot away, which gave the Glaſgow time to make ſail, and I did not think proper to follow, as it would have brought on an action with the whole of their fleet, and I had upwards of thirty of our beſt ſeamen on board the prizes. I therefore thought it moſt prudent to give over the chace, and ſecure our prizes, and having taken the Glaſgow's tender, arrived the ſeventh with all the fleet.

"Among the dead are Mr. Sinclair Seymour, Maſter of the Cabot, a good officer; Lieut. Wilſon, of the Cabot; and Lieut. Fitzpatrick, of the Alfred.

"The officers all behaved well on board the Alfred; but too much praiſe cannot be given to the officers of the Cabot, who gave and ſuſtained the whole fire for ſome conſiderable time, within piſtol ſhot."

INVENTORY *of STORES, taken at Fort Montague, March 3, 1776.*

17 Cannon, from 9 to 36 pounders.
1240 Round ſhot.
121 Shells.
81 Iron trucks for carriages.
22 Copper hoops.
2 Copper powder meaſures.
1 Worm.
1 Ladle.
Some old iron, copper and lead.

STORES taken at Fort Naſſau, March 4, 1776.

71 Cannon, from 9 to 32 pounders.
15 Mortars, from 4 to 11 inches diameter, and beds.
5337 Shells.
9831 Round ſhot, and 165 chain and double head ditto.
140 Hand grenadoes.
816 Fuzes, or falſe fires.
99 Spunges, rammers and worms.
46 Copper Ladles.
407 Copper hoops, and 5 copper powder meaſures.
220 Iron trucks for carriages.
3 Bells.
24 Caſks of powder.
A quantity of match rope, not weighed.
2 Double blocks, with braſs ſheafs.
1 Scale-beam, 1 hammer, 3 tanned hides.
2 Boxes of tallow candles.
4 barrels of flour, 4 ditto bread, 4 ditto beef.
Part of a caſk of ſpirit, 1 ſun-dial, and 1 Engliſh flag.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Alfred ſhip of war, dated New-London harbour, April 10, 1776.

"I doubt not but you have heard of our arrival at this place, and of our engagement with the Glaſgow man of war, of which I ſhall now give you ſome particulars:

"On the 4th inſtant we made the eaſt end of Long Iſland, and diſcovered the Columbus, who had parted from us the night before, to windward, with a ſchooner of ſix guns (one of Capt. Wallace's tenders) which ſhe had taken in the morning. We made Block-Iſland in the afternoon, when the Commodore ordered the brigs to ſtand in for Rhode-Iſland, to ſee if any more of the fleet were out, and to join us the next morning, which was accordingly done, without ſeeing any veſſel except a New-York ſloop, which Capt. Biddle brought to the fleet, and after her papers were examined ſhe was releaſed. At day-light we diſcovered a brig to leeward, made ſail, ſoon came up with, and after a few ſhot took her; ſhe proved to be the bomb-brig belonging to Wallace's fleet, mounting 8 guns and 2 howitzers, commanded by one Snead, a Lieutenant in the navy. We continued to cruize all day within ſight of Block-Iſland, and in the evening took a brig and ſloop from New-York, and have brought both into port with us, not being ſatisfied as to their clearances. At ſun-ſet we were 12 ſail in all, and had a very pleaſant evening: At half paſt one I was awaked by the cry of all hands to quarters.—We were ſoon ready for action, the main body of my company, with my firſt Lieutenant, being placed in the barge on the main-deck, and the remaining part, with my 2d Lieutenant and myſelf, on the quarter-deck. We ſoon diſcovered a large ſhip ſtanding directly for us. The Cabot was foremoſt in the fleet, our ſhip cloſe after, not more than 100 yards behind, but to windward withall. When the brig came cloſe up ſhe was hailed by the ſhip, which we then learned was the Glaſgow man of war. The brig immediately fired a broad-ſide, and received a return two-fold, which, owing to the weight of metal, damaged her ſo much in her hull and rigging, that ſhe was obliged to retire for a while to refit. Our ſhip then came up (not having it in our power to fire a ſhot before without hurting the brig) and engaged her ſide by ſide for 3 glaſſes, as hot as it could poſſibly be on both ſides. The firſt broadſide ſhe fired, my 2d Lieutenant fell dead by my ſide, having a muſket-ball through his head. In him I have loſt a worthy officer, a ſincere friend, and a com-

panion that was beloved by all the ſhip's company.—Unfortunately for us, our tiller-rope and main-brace were ſhot away ſoon after the fight began, which made the ſhip broach to, and gave the enemy an opportunity of raking fore and aft. The engagement continued until day-light, at which time ſhe crouded all the ſail ſhe could, and ſtood in for New-Port: our rigging was ſo much hurt, that we could not make ſail time enough to come up with her again. At ſunriſe the Commodore made the ſignal to leave off chaſing, he not thinking it prudent to riſk the prizes near the land, leſt the whole fleet ſhould come out of the harbour. The Glaſgow continued firing ſignal-guns the whole day after. I loſt three of my people out of 12 that were on the quarter-deck, and two others who were in the barge were ſlightly wounded. Capt. Hopkins, of the Cabot, is wounded, his Maſter killed, and the 2d Lieutenant of Marines is ſince dead of his wonnds. Upon the whole, it was a very hot engagement, in which our ſhip and the brig were much damaged; but we have this conſolation, that the enemy ſuffered full as much—for, by ſeveral expreſſes from Rhode-Iſland, we are aſſured that it was with much difficulty ſhe got into port, with both pumps going."

IN CONGRESS, *April* 13, 1776.

WHEREAS by the third article of the Aſſociation, entered into by the late Continental Congreſs, at Philadelphia, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1774, it was agreed that from that day the inhabitants of the United Colonies "would not purchaſe or uſe any Tea, imported on account of the Eaſt-India Company, or any on which a duty had been or ſhould be paid, and from and after the firſt day of March, then next following, they would not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India Tea whatever." And whereas it has been repreſented to this Congreſs, that the time as aforeſaid limited for the conſumption of the Tea then on hand was too ſhort, whereby many zealous friends to the American cauſe, who had imported large quantities of that commodity, with deſign not merely to advance their fortunes, but to counteract the plan then purſued by the Miniſtry and India Company, to introduce and ſell in theſe Colonies Tea ſubject to duty, are like to become great ſufferers; the greater part of the eſtates of many of them being veſted in that article, and they by that means rendered incapable, not only of paying their debts and maintaining their families, but alſo of vigorouſly exerting themſelves in the ſervice of their country. And whereas it was originally the deſign of Congreſs that all India Tea, which had been imported agreeable to the tenor of the ſaid Aſſociation, might be ſold and conſumed, but the time limited for that purpoſe proving too ſhort, *Reſolved*, That all India Tea imported as aforeſaid, expreſly excepting all Teas imported by, or on account of the Eaſt-India Company, now remaining on hand in theſe Colonies, be ſold and uſed.

And whereas from the future importation of Tea being prohibited, ſome Tea-holders may be tempted to avail themſelves of the ſcarcity which will be occaſioned by it, and exact exorbitant prices for an article of little real value of itſelf, and which owes its worth to a habit in many reſpects pernicious to the inhabitants of theſe Colonies,

Reſolved therefore, That Bohea Tea ought not to be ſold in the ſmalleſt quantities at a higher price in any Colony than at the rate of three fourth parts of a dollar per pound; and other Teas at ſuch price as ſhall be regulated by the Committees of the town or county where the Tea is ſold; and that all perſons who ſhall either give or take a greater price for it ought to be conſidered as enemies to the American cauſe, and treated accordingly: And it is earneſtly recommended to all Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation, as well to be vigilant in carrying this Reſolve into execution, as thoſe which prohibit the importation of India Tea from any part of the world; it being the deſire of Congreſs to exclude all Teas except ſuch as may make part of the cargoes of prizes taken by the ſhips of war or privateers belonging to theſe Colonies.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The following proclamation was iſſued previous to the evacuation of Boſton by the miniſterial troops:

By his Excellency WILLIAM HOWE, Major General, &c. &c. &c.

AS LINEN and WOOLLEN GOODS are aricles much wanted by the rebels, and would aid and aſſiſt them in their rebellion, the Commander in Chief expects that all good ſubjects will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to have all ſuch articles conveyed from this place. Any who have not opportunity to convey their goods under their own care, may deliver them on board the Minerva, at Hubbard's wharff, to Crean Bruſh, Eſq; marked with their names, who will give a certificate of the delivery, and will oblige himſelf to return them to the owners, all unavoidable accidents excepted. If, after this notice, any perſon ſecrets or keeps in his poſſeſſion ſuch articles, he will be treated as a favourer of the rebels. Boſton, March 10, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, dated April 7, 1776.

"I can't omit informing you, that the Captains Manly and Waters have lately taken a brig, 15 leagues off Cape Ann eaſtward, richly loaded with Engliſh goods and other merchandize.—On board were one Bruſh, formerly of New-York, but lately a moſt bitter refugee in Boſton, and William Jackſon, the noted importer, who had of his own property in ſaid brig to the value of £ 24,000 ſterling.—A ſerjeant and 12 ſoldiers were likewiſe in her.—She made reſiſtance, but being the leaſt able to defend herſelf of any that went off with the fleet, ſhe was obliged to yield, tho' in ſight of two of the King's ſhips.

From Suſſex County on Delaware we learn, that a ſmall ſchooner, the property of Mr. Nehemiah Field, of Lewes Town, returning from St. Euſtatia with ſome ſtores, and having information of the Roebuck man of war being in the road, came to anchor a few miles ſouthward of the Light-houſe, and ſent a meſſenger to Lewes, deſiring aſſiſtance to diſcharge the cargoe: A company of Continental troops (of the Delaware Battalion) ſtationed at Lewes, were immediately ordered to march to the aſſiſtance of the ſchooner; in the mean time the ſchooner perceiving the man of war's tender bearing down upon her, endeavoured to get into Indian River, but not effecting it, ſhe run aſhore near to Mr. Henry Fiſher's pilot-boat (which ſome time ſince had been run aſhore by the 3d Lieut. of the man of war and three hands, who were all taken priſoners) The Company having arrived, got behind the veſſels on ſhore, and waited for the tender, which when within 200 yards diſtance fired a broadſide; a hot fire from both ſides enſued, which laſted near two hours, and the tender was finally obliged to ſheer off without having effected her purpoſe, but on the contrary with the loſs of ſeveral men, as many were ſeen to fall. The cargoe was ſafely landed from the ſchooner and ſecured, without the loſs of a man, either killed or wounded. The militia officers at Lewes behaved with that courage and magnanimity which does honour to their country.

"*In ſight of the Capes of Virginia, April* 7, 1776.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that at one P. M. this day I fell in with the ſloop Edward, belonging to the Liverpool frigate. She engaged us near two glaſſes. They killed two of our men, and wounded two more. We ſhattered her in a terrible manner as you will ſee. We killed and wounded ſeveral of her crew. I ſhall give you a particular account of the powder and arms taken out of her, as well as my proceedings in general. I have the happineſs to acquaint you, that all our people behaved with much courage. I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant, JOHN BARRY."

To the Honourable John Hancock, Eſq;
or any of the Marine Committee.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjuſted by the* Managers; *being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of* March, 1776, *viz.*

DR.

BALANCE in the hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve, at ſettling the accounts laſt year	£	11	8 6
Received from ſundry Members, on their admiſſion,		18	0 0
Quarterly payments and fines from the Members,		89	15 0
Intereſt on money lent,		81	0 0
DONATIONS, viz.			
Received from Mr. Richard Dennis £ 3 0 0			
Bench fees for June ſeſſions, 30 0 0			
Samuel Mifflin, Eſq; his Charity-Box, 14 11 3			
		47	11 3
	£	247	14 9

CR.

Paid ſundry charities amounting to	£	108	0 0
Money lent on intereſt,		100	0 0
Clerks and other expences,		20	2 3
Balance in the hands of the Treaſurer, Peter Reeve,		19	12 6
	£	247	14 9
Capital ſtock, March 25, 1775, £ 2500 0 0			
Money put out ſince, 100 0 0			
Capital ſtock at intereſt, March 25, 1776, £ 2600 0 0			

The Field Officers of the reſpective Battalions of Militia in the county of Cheſter, and the members of the board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of ſaid county, are hereby requeſted to meet at the houſe of Richard Cheyney, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, on the twenty ſeventh day of this inſtant April, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to diſtribute the arms, &c. procured purſuant to the reſolution of the late Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
CALEB DAVIS, *Clerk*.

*** The Members of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of Berks county are requeſted to meet at the Court-Houſe, in Reading, on Monday, the 22d inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber have unadviſedly been guilty of tearing out and trampling upon the names of the field officers of the fourth battalion of this county, ſigned to the aſſociation, in contempt of the reſolves of the Aſſembly and of this Committee; and as ſuch conduct may ſet a bad example to others unleſs ſpeedily retracted, I do therefore in this public manner acknowledge my fault, beg pardon of the officers of the ſaid battalion for the inſult ſhewn them, and promiſe for the future to ſupport the aſſociation as far as is in my power. Witneſs my hand, March 16, 1776.

JOHN WEBB.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber have endeavoured to perſuade the good people in my neighbourhood to refuſe ſigning the aſſociation drawn up by the Aſſembly, and oppoſe the payment of the fines laid on non-aſſociators, from a miſtaken opinion that it would be ſufficient for them to form an independent company for the defence of our liberties, to diſcharge them from ſaid fines, I do therefore hereby promiſe and engage for the future to ſupport the ſaid aſſociation as much as in my power, and do aſk pardon for my former conduct, which I am convinced was greatly amiſs, and tended to diſturb the public union ſo neceſſary at this critical time. Witneſs my hand, April 4, 1776. JACOB RIETH.

Publiſhed by order of the Committee,
COLLINSON READ, Secretary.

Glouceſter County, April 11, 1776.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhall be ſo loſt to all virtue "and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of "Congreſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "city, county or diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch "perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an "enemy of this country, and be precluded from all trade "or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies." And whereas LUCAS GIBBS, of the townſhip of Deptford, in the county of Glouceſter, blackſmith, being charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit, and the ſaid Lucas Gibbs appearing before the Committee of the county aforeſaid, and being charged with ſaid breach, acknowledged the ſame, and alledged, in his defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of carrying on war againſt government.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, were of opinion, that as ſuch charge appears to be true, and there being no exception made by Congreſs, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow-citizens and the freedom of America, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. And it appearing by his own acknowledgment, that he has heretofore received, and ſtill continues to receive, Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſe of war, his objection being ill-founded, and the preſent pretence inconſiſtent with his former conduct.—This Committee do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid LUCAS GIBBS as an ENEMY to his country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

By Order of the Committee,
JOSEPH HUGG, Clerk.

IN COMMITTEE, *Pileſgrove, Salem County, March* 30, 1776.

I, *Peter Louderback*, having by divers expreſſions ſhewn myſelf to my countrymen inimical to the preſent cauſe of America, by abuſing the magiſtrates in civil power, and calling the perſons fighting in the preſent glorious ſtruggle a ſett of raſcally rebels, and that the Congreſs would be all hung; all which unguarded expreſſions I am heartily ſorry for, and do beg pardon of my injured countrymen, promiſing for the future to conduct myſelf in a more reſpectable manner, and to do every thing in my power to forward the cauſe of liberty againſt the preſent vile adminiſtration. PETER LOUDERBACK.

TO-MORROW, at One o' Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

The Corner of VINE and SECOND-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,
Amongſt which are

CHINA taffaties, humhums, book muſlins, Scotch threads, quality bindings, lawns and cambricks, Hanover laces, ½ yd. perſians, ſuperfine needle worked muſlins, chints, calicoes and cottons, ell wide perſians, muſlin handkerchiefs, furniture checks, cinnamon, tammies, durants, calimancoes, cambets, &c. Alſo the Remains of a Country Store, conſiſting of a great variety of articles. Houſhold and kitchen furniture, wearing apparel, &c. &c. ¶ 1W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 3:7:6 currency, per annum, payable in Spaniſh dollars; late the eſtate of Anthony Martin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be ſold and diſpoſed of by the Subſcriber,

THE Term of 14 Years on a Leaſe unexpired, from the 25th Day of March laſt, from John Dickinſon, Eſq; for a Plantation in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, now in the Poſſeſſion of Michael Shaw; ſubject to the Rent of One Hundred Pounds per Annum. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, is deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, who will ſhew the Premiſes, and inform ſuch of the Conditions and Terms. THOMAS SHAW. ¶

THE Subſcriber, after returning Thanks to the Public for paſt Favours, begs Leave to acquaint them, that he has opened a PUBLIC-HOUSE in TRENTON, at the Sign of the Royal Oak, in the Houſe where the late Mr. COURTNAM dwelled, which is well accommodated with good Stablings, Carriage-houſe, &c. and having furniſhed himſelf with Things neceſſary, hopes to merit their Favour by his Diligence, which ſhall be thankfully acknowledged by, the Public's humble Servant, RENSSELEAR WILLIAMS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an *ENGLISH* SERVANT GIRL, who has 3 Years and 3 Months to ſerve. Enquire of THOMAS APTEY, Keeper of the Work-houſe, Philadelphia. ¶

GOODS at the MAYOR'S-OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, 1 chintz gown, 1 pair of pockets, 1 woolſey petticoat, 3 childrens gowns, 1 woman's ſhort gown, 2 check aprons, 1 table cloth; 2 ſhifts, marked S:I No. 2; 1 white under petticoat, with a calicoe border; 1 kenting apron, marked S:I; 1 pair woman's ſleeves, of new linen, not finiſhed; 2 childrens ſhifts, marked S:I; a gentleman's Portugueſe cloak; 2 remnants of furniture check; 1 remnant of calicoe; ſome thread; ſome cards of braſs gilt coat and waiſtcoat buttons; ribbons; ferret; 2 ſnuff boxes; ſteel watch-keys; ſome common ſleeve buttons; half a cheeſe; a ſmall quantity of lump ſugar; 1 black hat-band and buckle. *April* 15, 1776.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th day of April inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of about 52 Acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, having thereon erected a ſtone houſe, about one mile and a half from the Four-lane-ends; bounded by lands of the late Jeremiah Langhorne, deceaſed, Jonathan Hibbs, and Garret Vanzant; late the property of Steffel Vanzant, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, Truſtees appointed by Act of Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania.

April 13, 1776. §

WILLIAM RODMAN,
JOHN BROWN,
GABRIEL VANHORNE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Shippen-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 10th of April, 1776, an indented apprentice, named *Samuel Cooper*, by trade a Cordwainer, about 18 years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſtoop ſhoulders; had on, when he went away, a long brown coat, with a light blue linen jacket, one lincey and one red ditto, old buckſkin breeches, a pair of broad-ribbed thread ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, large plated buckles, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and lodges him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

¶ JAMES GIBSON.

RUN away on the 6th of April, 1776, from the ſubſcriber, living in Salem county, a Negroe man, named Toney, *about 40 years of age, and about 6 feet high; had on when he went away, a light coloured waiſtcoat, and a ſtriped under ditto. He was born in Glouceſter county, and brought up in James Hinchman's family; he was ſeen at James Talman's, on Oldman's-creek, in Glouceſter county, on the 8th inſtant, and told ſaid Talman he would get on board a man of war if he could. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, in Glouceſter or Salem goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* Forty Shillings *reward, or* Three Pounds, *if taken in any other county in the province, and ſecured in goal there, paid by* ¶ *JOSEPH SHARP.*

N. B. All perſons are forewarned taking him by water out of the province.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1776.

RUN away from the Ranger Armed Boat, James Montgomery, Eſq; Commander, two Men, viz. JOHN VINT, by Trade a Shoemaker, a tall well made Man, ſtoops a little, very much pitted with the Small-pox, wears generally a blue Jacket, or a Great Coat of the ſame Colour, and very ſlow of Speech, a Native of Ireland, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high.----- JAMES WILSON, Trade unknown, a tall ſlender Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, wears a brown Coat, is ſmooth faced, and very pale, a Native of the North of Ireland. Whoever takes up either of them, and ſecures them, ſo that they may be brought on board the ſaid Boat again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1776.

WHEREAS on the 13th inſtant, a bay HORSE was by miſtake turned out of a paſture lot, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; he is about 14½ hands high, lofty carriage, has a ſwitch tail, and is marked by ſeveral ſpots on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living near the Swedes Church, Southwark, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. JOSEPH WOODFIELD. ¶

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,
March 6, 1776.

Resolved, That Major Meredith, Captain Wilcocks, Captain Peters and Mr. Peter Dehaven, be appointed to superintend and conduct the Provincial Manufactory of Gun Locks in this city; and they are empowered to contract for a convenient situation, and to erect all works necessary for carrying on the said manufactory in the most beneficial manner to the public: And further, to contract for the making Fire Arms, and see that the artificers who have already contracted in this city for that purpose perform their engagements faithfully; and this Board will will supply them with such sums of money as the business shall require.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That we have, in pursuance of the above Resolve of the Committee of Safety, provided a convenient place for the carrying on a Provincial Lock Factory on an extensive plan; and as a proper person is appointed to direct, teach and superintend workmen in that branch, all smiths who are already acquainted with the lock business, or those who are desirous of instruction, will be employed, by applying to us, or to Mr. *Benjamin Rittenhouse*, at the Lock Factory, in Cherry-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia. All persons desirous to contract for the making of Fire-Arms, are requested also to apply to *Samuel Meredith, John Wilcocks, Richard Peters, jun. Peter Dehaven.*

As the Gun Lock factory was established, not only to manufacture as many Locks as possible, but also to serve as a school for promoting the knowledge of this necessary business throughout the province, all journeymen smiths, clock-makers, and other persons, who have been accustomed to filing and working iron or brass, will be instructed in the said business gratis, and receive adequate wages for their labour: A few active boys will be taken apprentices. A person well acquainted with forging Gun Locks will meet with encouragement. Persons having good arms for sale are desired to apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. Robert Towers, at the State-house.

The Printers of the several News-Papers in this province (both English and German) are requested to insert in their papers, a convenient time, this advertisement.

Sign of the Compass, Chester County, April 4, 1776.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Captain* PATRICK ANDERSON'S *Company, of the Battalion of Musketry, now raising for the province service, a certain* John Steed, *alias* John Harland, *about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a fair complexion, smooth faced, light coloured hair, a small scar on his forehead, and on his right cheek; had on a red striped lincey jacket, with sleeves, a swanskin under jacket with blue spots, a shirt of broad check, a small castor hat, white yarn stockings, good shoes, with copper buckles, a red striped handkerchief; has lost one of his under fore-teeth, was enlisted before Justice Climson, and received his advance money. Any person securing said Deserter, either in Philadelphia or Chester goal, or delivering him to his Captain, shall have the above reward from* PATRICK ANDERSON.

*** *Any person found harbouring said Deserter, may depend on being prosecuted agreeable to the Resolves of Assembly.* ¶

ALL Persons that are indebted to the estate of William Durf. late of Passyunk, deceased, are requested to pay; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted.

HENRY MAGG.)
JOSEPH LOWNES.) Executors.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, on the 10th of March last, two strawberry-roan HORSES, one of them 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, a natural pacer. The other about 13 hands high, paces a little, trots and gallops well, with a blaze in his face; they also stole with the horses two saddles, the one almost new, with a new blue saddle-cloth, bound with white; the other half-worn: Both horses and saddles were stole by Charles Shepherd and Mathew Bivin; Charles Shepherd is a young lad, about 20 years of age, fresh coloured, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a scar on the back of his left hand: Mathew Bivin is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a fresh colour, a little pitted with the small-pox, has lost the middle finger of his left hand, the other crooked, is a great lover of liquor, swearer and liar. They have both coarse home-made shirts, of unbleached linen; one wore a blue coat, the other a snuff-coloured one, patched at the elbows; one a red and white striped jacket, the other a brown, both leather breeches, mixed yarn stockings, one a hat cut in the fashion, the other a coarse felt hat. Whoever takes up the said horses and men, shall be entitled to a reward of Ten Pounds, or Three Pounds for the horses, and Seven Pounds for the men, or in proportion for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by DAVID BENFIELD. ¶

N. B. It is likely they will forge passes, as they can both write.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN acres of Land, situate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Venable's road, lands of Joseph Carry and others, near the seat of Charles Thomson, Esq; there are 2 acres of cleared meadow, 4 acres of woodland on the premises, and the remainder cleared. Any persons inclining to purchase, are desired to apply to Peter Miller, Esq; in Third-street, or to the owner ‡ PHILIP KRABS.

Salem, New-Jersey, March 27, 1776.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES BELL, about five feet four or five inches high, about 28 years of age, says he taught the light-horse in Philadelphia, and at Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, came here, and said he was going to Philadelphia to buy two stallions, one for Samuel Chew, Esq; at Dover, and the other for himself, and hired a horse of the subscriber, with a half-worn saddle; the horse is about 14 hands high, 14 years old, a deep bay, with a star in his forehead, and is lame in stifle joint: Whoever secures the said horse shall have Forty Shillings, and for Bell, so that he may be brought to justice, Twenty Shillings, paid by ‡ GEORGE DUNN.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 6, 1776.

WHEREAS there will be wanted this present year, in and near this city, above 2000 cords of Spanish white oak, beach and hemlock bark, for which good prices and ready money are given; it is to be hoped, that all persons who have timber of those kinds to cut, and are convenient to navigation or land carriage to this city, will be careful to do it in the proper season, and get the bark, as they will not only find their own advantage therein, but will also have the satisfaction of contributing to public utility, by furnishing the manufacturers of leather with so scarce and necessary an article, and the bark, if kept dry, will receive no damage by keeping; a quantity thereof, in any person's possession, may be always considered as ready cash, and brought to market when it may be most convenient.

N. B. It is thought a large quantity may be got up Delaware and Schuylkill, very advantageous to those who are convenient to send it down in the Durham boats, or otherwise. ¶

The FAMOUS ENGLISH
DRAY HORSE,

Imported by Col. FRANCIS, from Lincolnshire, in Old-England,

WILL cover this season, till the first of August, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Newtown township, Gloucester county, within two miles of Cooper's ferry, opposite Philadelphia, at Thirty Shillings the season cash, or Forty Shillings if credit. The English Dray Horse is a jet black, with a star and snip, 17 hands and one inch, 16 inches round the knee-joint, and is thought to be the broadest horse on the continent: He is much admired for his light trotting, high courage, lofty carriage and trueness in drawing, and is judged the strongest horse in the province, and can be assured by proof that he has got the likeliest, largest and strongest colts of any horse in the province. He was kept four seasons by Isaac Taylor, in Chester county, and the last season he covered in so much repute that there were 150 mares brought to him, and he covered the greatest part of them at Forty Shillings each for the season. His colts frequently sell from 80l. to 140l. apiece. Much more with truth might be added in regard to his performances and goodness, but it is thought needless. Any persons that send their mares may be assured the best care shall be taken of them, and good pasture will be provided for those that live at a distance, at 2s. 6d. per week, by MARMADUKE COOPER.

TO COVER this season, until the first day of August next, at the subscriber's, in Pennsbury township, Chester county, between Kennet Meeting-house and the Forks of Brandywine-creek, near Benjamin Taylor's mill, at Twenty Shillings per mare the season, if paid down, or by the above date, otherwise to pay Twenty-five Shillings per mare the season.

VALIANT is four years old this season, a jet black, with a blaze and snip, measures 15½ hands high, hath a light head, long neck, rises neatly before, a long hollow back, smooth hipped, his quarters neatly turned, compleat thighs, and as neatly limbed as any in the province; the said Horse trots gay and lofty, canters smooth and gallant, is remarkable high courage, and draws exceeding well in the gears; was got by the big English Dray Horse, called Jolly Roger, which is perhaps the best horse ever yet imported in America for real service; which horse was foaled in Lincolnshire, in Old England, and imported by Col. Francis, now belonging to Marmaduke Cooper, in West-Jersey. Any persons that please to send their mares, may depend upon the best care being taken of them, by

¶ ISAAC TAYLOR.

Such as live at a distance may have pasture at 2s. per week.

Kennet-square, April 8, 1776.

SAMPSON,

A JET black, with a star, between 16 and 17 hands high, stout, yet neatly made, of a lofty carriage and fine courage, rising 4 years old this spring.

PEACOCK,

That noted Jersey Horse, originally from New-England, and 6 years old this spring; he is a fine black, very well marked; as to carriage, courage, and activity of feet, perhaps inferior to none; as good judges say he surpasses all horses they have seen for swiftness in pacing. These two horses, together with Young Lightfoot, is expected will cover at the subscriber's stables, for the small sum of Ten Shillings each, in order to proportion things to an equality with the present distressing times.

I would willingly dispose of one of the two latter horses, and some good hackney and work horses and mares, likewise a pair of valuable black horses, with star and snip each; all young and sound, and I think on reasonable terms.

JOHN BYRNES, Bricklayer, of Maryland, calling on me, might hear of something to his advantage.

§ 7s6. J. MUSGRAVE.

TO COVER until the 1st of August next, at the stable of the Subscriber, living at the sign of the Ship, in East-Caln township, Chester county, at *Twenty Shillings* the season, or *Forty Shillings* to ensure a foal; that beautiful Bucks county bred Horse AIRY, 15½ hands high, rising 5 years old, a deep sorrel (by some called a chestnut) with one white foot, strong bodied and well limbed, high courage, carries lofty, and of a fine temper; travels, trots, racks handsome, and paces swift. He is a grand colt of Huftey's Ball, of Bucks county, and is thought, by good judges, to be the likeliest horse now known to propagate our good old breed again. Any person living at a great distance, inclining to send their mares, shall have good pasture, and care taken of them, at *Two Shillings and Sixpence* per week, by

¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

TO COVER this season, at the subscriber's, in Pennsbury township, Chester county, between Kennet Meeting-house and Benjamin Taylor's mill, near the Forks of Brandywine creek, the gallant Horse, called

RANTER.

His dam was foaled in New-England: his sire was from Anthony Waters's brown, called The Little Horse, which scarce ever met with his match, pacing swift. RANTER is six years old this season, a dark bay, with a star and one white foot, measures upwards of 15 hands and an inch high, neatly limbed, well breasted, and rises exceedingly well before, paces swift for his practice, trots and paces very genteel in a travel, is remarkably high courage, lofty carriage, and carries head and tail gay and pleasant; said horse is to cover at Fifteen Shillings per mare this season. Any persons that please to send their mares, may depend upon their being taken good care of, by

¶ TITUS BENNETT.

WILL COVER Mares this season, at the subscriber's stable, in Darby, at 40 Shillings the season, or 3 Pounds to ensure a foal, the beautiful horse CREOLE, a full blood, imported from Old-England, 15 hands high, a fine black, with a star and 1 white foot, boney and well made, goes remarkably gay, true and light under the saddle, and looks as fair for getting good colts, for either turf or saddle, as any horse in these parts, which several colts of his getting in the neighbourhood will demonstrate. Good pasturage for Mares, at 2s. 6d. per week.

¶ ISAAC SERRILL.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Eighth-street, near Arch-street, a dark bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, shod all round, his mouth cut a little with the bitts, paces under the saddle, and trots a little, pretty bulky, switch tail, a short thick mane, hangs on both sides, a black streak down his back; the owner believes there is a white saddle spot on his back. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to Mr. John Little's tavern, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chestnut-street, shall have *Twenty Shillings* reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM JORDAN. ¶

Kennet, Fourth-Month 9, 1776.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, in Kennet, Chester county, the 26th of last month, at night, a black MARE, with white in her face, which extends to one side of her nose; she is 6 years old this grass, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, but carries low, is low in flesh and very dull to ride, except with a spur; it is not remembered whether she hath any brand or other mark, the present owner having had her but a short time. There was a Mare left in her place, which had been stole from Thomas Woodward about a week before; and as there hath been several things stolen lately in the neighbourhood, particularly a quantity of cheese, which (it is thought) was sold at Christiana Bridge; and from several circumstances, there is reason to suspect a man who sometimes calls himself John Dobbins, or Robbins; and as he is known in several parts of the country, and in Philadelphia, it is particularly desired by many in the neighbourhood, that if the said man be at any time found with any horse or other goods in possession, which may appear suspicious, he may be secured, and public notice thereof given. Any person securing the abovementioned Mare, so as the owner may have her again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, or Fifty Shillings for the mare and thief, if prosecuted to conviction, paid by THOMAS MILHOUS. ¶

A SECOND EDITION OF
The WORKS of *JOHN WOOLMAN*
IS JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,
At his Printing-Office, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, opposite the White Horse, and near the Middle of the Butcher's Shambles:

Where also may be had

POOL's Annotations on the Bible, Burkitt on the New-Testament, the Life of Thomas Elwood, Daniel Stanton's Journal, Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith, Hugh Turford's Grounds of a Holy Life, Memoirs of John Roberts, Shewen's Counsel to the Christian Traveller, the Works of Flavius Josephus, Wesley's Primitive Physic, Bartlet's Collection of approved Receipts for the Diseases of Horses, Dilworth's Schoolmaster's Assistant, and Spelling-Book; Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, most other Kinds of Blanks, and Variety of Books and Stationary. ‖ 8 W.

Eight Thousand Acres of good Land,
In the County of Albany, and Province of New-York,
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES WHARTON. ¶

WANTED,
A good second-hand CHAISE, with a light Top.
Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

JOHN KAIGHN HATH FOR SALE, at his STORE, in Second-street, the second door below Christ-Church, the remains of his DRY GOODS, consisting of the following articles, viz.

FINE, super and superfine broadcloths, with suitable trimmings, by wholesale and retail, among which are, parsons and ravens grey, black, Saxon and pea green, London brown, purple, light drabs, suitable for womens cloaks, double milled drabs, for great coats, and a variety of cloth colours and mixtures; rattinets, shaloons, durants, single worsted damask, worsted saggathy, dove coloured, blue and black Marseilles quilting, striped India taffety, crow coloured paduasoy; blush, blue and green, half ell persians; black silk cravats, 3 yard silk laces, mens worsted stockings, womens worsted mitts and silk gloves, best scarf twist, silk knee garters; fashionable, death head, and needle worked basket coat and jacket buttons, wove carved ditto; ribbands and ferrets, plaited stocks, suitable for the soldiery; hair plush; black, red, pompadour, claret, green, blue, and olive velvets and velverets; cut velvet jacket-shapes; knit breeches patterns, blue and white furniture calicoe, Scots and Nuns thread, nonsopretties, Holland and Manchester tapes, quality shoe-binding, green worsted furniture check; silver watches, locket sleeve buttons, plated knee buckles, genuine Weston's rappee snuff; mens felt hats, red sealing-wax, table knives and forks, best stag handle carvers, Butcher knives, Taylors small shears and thimbles; womens sciffars and thimbles, nail nippers, Shoemakers tacks, iron bake-ovens, frying-pans, white steel plate and common handsaws, spike and nail gimblets, trunk locks, rising joint hinges, hob nails, best gun-flints, snuff-boxes, &c. 4 *W.*

N. B. Those persons who are desirous of raising Silk-worms, or propagating the White-mulberry tree, may be supplied with Eggs and Seed *gratis*, by applying as above.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from Atsion Furnace, in West New-Jersey, on or about the 22d of March last, an indented Irish servant man, named John M'Gill, *about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, red curled hair, sandy complexion, much pitted with the small-pox; had on, and took with him, a woollen (brownish coloured) jacket and trowsers, 2 ozenbrigs shirts, an old felt hat, 1 pair thick milled stockings, new shoes, with square brass buckles, and 2 striped blankets. Whoever apprehends said servant, and secures him, so that his masters may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* LAWRENCE SALTAR, *at said Furnace, or* JAMES *and* DRINKER, *in Philadelphia.* †

New-Brunswick, February 27, 1776.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of the late Alexander Ross, Esq; near New-Brunswick, three well-matched bay COACH HORSES, about 8 years old, upwards of 15 hands high, two of them blooded, the other a stout round bodied horse, and lame in his right fore foot by a cut above the hoof; one of the blooded horses was at times somewhat lame in his right hip, had a short dock, and only a piece of a shoe on one of his fore feet; the other two shod all round, and one of them had a long dock; they were in good order. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up said horses, or FORTY SHILLINGS each, and THREE POUNDS for the thief, by

¶ SARAH ROSS.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON *the 3d day of March*, 1776, *ran away from the subscriber, living in Coventry township, Chester county, a German servant man, named Martin Leib, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has brown hair; had on, when he went away, a half worn felt hat, claret coloured coatee, with metal buttons, a light blue double breasted jacket, new buckskin breeches, a pair of blue ribbed stockings, and a pair of shoes, soaled, with two sorts of brass buckles in them. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable costs, from*

¶ ABRAHAM SCHLEIFFER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE Stone House and Stables, and a Lot of Land, containing one acre and a half, with one hundred good bearing apple-trees, and a good draw well in the yard that never fails; there was formerly a large store kept in the said house, as there is a fine shop built for that purpose; it is situate on Chestnut-Hill, about 10 miles from Philadelphia. Any person that inclines to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to MICHAEL BERNDOLLER, living in Roxborough township, 8 miles from Philadelphia. *March 19*, 1776. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

April 24, 1776. NUMB. 2470.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1776.

Juſt printed, publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, Printer, in Third-ſtreet,
Price One Shilling,
With large Allowance to thoſe who buy per the Dozen,

OBSERVATIONS on the RECONCILIATION of GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES: In which are exhibited, Arguments for and againſt that Meaſure. By a Friend of American Liberty. *Salus Populi ſuprema lex eſto.* Let the Good of the People be the Foundation of all Law, and Civil Government.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are now ſelling SIMES's MILITARY GUIDE, two Volumes, in neat Bindings, price Three Dollars; alſo, great Variety of new and old Books; likewiſe, all the neweſt Political Pamphlets.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1776.

SIXTY-ONE pounds of quickſilver; 100 lb. gum arabic; 20 lb. gum ammon; 12 lb. gum gutt. gamb. 150 lb. ſal ammoniac; 150 lb. camphire; 100 lb. aſſafœtida; 200 lb. galls of Aleppo; 50 lb. oil of vitriol; 150 lb. Caſtile ſoap; 6 lb. oil of anniſeed; 250 lb. verdigreaſe; 40 lb. borax; 30 lb. red præcipitate; 41 lb. iſinglaſs; 100 lb. manna; 400 lb. cream of tartar; 1800 lb. anniſeed; 1200 lb. antimony; 10 lb. opium; 50 lb. liquorice ball; 50 lb. balſam capivi; 300 lb. glaſs of antimony; 200 lb. red coral; 1000 lb. pink root; 100 lb. ſago; 200 lb. Caraway ſeed; 200 lb. ſarſaparilla; 12 lb. leſſer Cardamom ſeed; 50 lb. rhubarb. The above articles, of the firſt quality, and juſt imported, are to be ſold together, or in ſmaller quantities. For terms, apply to WILLIAM SMITH, or SHARP DELANY.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Neill, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to furniſh their accounts, properly proven, before the 14th of May next, on which day the creditors are requeſted to attend, at his late dwelling-houſe, at ten o' clock in the morning, to determine on ſome method for the ſettlement of the accounts of ſaid eſtate. SARAH NEILL. ¶

The HORSE SOPUS,

WILL COVER this Seaſon, until the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the Subſcriber's STABLE, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, at the Sign of the Turk's Head, at *Fifteen Shillings* the ſeaſon, or *Twenty five* to enſure a foal, He is a bright bay, with a ſmall ſtar, full 15 hands high, riſes well before, very ſhort backed and long under, and without exception as well made as any horſe upon the continent of that heighth, carries well, trots light and canters well, and draws well. He was brought from Sopus, and is the right wood breed, which renders him as likely to get colts for real ſervice as any horſe upon the continent; he covered upwards of ſixty mares the two laſt ſeaſons, at Joſeph Trego's, at the Head of Brandywine, and his colts are as likely as any of their age in the province. Any Gentlemen where the horſe covered the two laſt ſeaſons, that chuſe to ſend their mares to the horſe, Joſeph Trego will fetch them down, if taken to his houſe. Paſture provided at *Eighteen-pence* per week, by JACOB JAMES.

Any Gentlemen that chuſe to ſend their Mares may depend upon having ſtrict juſtice done them. *April* 16, 1776. ¶

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Germantown, Philadelphia county, on the 14th of April, 1776, an indented ſervant lad, named *John Bergenhoeſe*, this country born, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, black ſtraight hair, and dark complexion; had on, when he went away, a light coloured nap jacket, a bearſkin under ditto, a thickſet breeches, ribbed ſtockings, and a new check ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in Philadelphia goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Sunbury town, in the county of Northumberland, one HENRY M'CAIB, a joiner by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, walks crooked, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat, much worn, a red jacket, and white narrow trowſers. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any part of this province, ſo that his bail may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ THOMAS M'GRAH.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Queen's County, Maryland, near the Head of Cheſter, on the night of the 1ſt of November laſt, a black MARE, 6 years old this graſs, about 13½ hands high, neither brand or ear-mark, ſuppoſed to be with foal, her near fore foot half white, the other 3 white; a ſmall blaze or ſnip down her face to her near noſtril: Any perſon giving notice to the ſubſcriber where the mare may be had, ſhall receive the above reward. ABSALOM GIBBS. ‡

Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County, April 18, 1776.

THE *NEW-HOLLAND* and *EPHRATA* POST will begin to ride on the 24th of *April* inſtant. He will ſet off from the houſe of *Joſeph Vandegriff*, the ſign of the Croſs Keys, the corner of Third and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, every Wedneſday morning, at 10 o' clock, and deliver Newſpapers and Letters at the following places on that day, *viz.* At the Gulph Tavern, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, at the Valley Forge, at the Bull Tavern, at Mr. Jonathan Coates's, in Charleſtown townſhip, at Mr. George Chriſman's, in Pikeland, at Mr. Robert Ralſtone's and at Mr. David Thomas's, in Vincent townſhip; and the day following at Warwick and Reading Furnaces, at Mr. Paul M'Knight's, at Col. William Gibbons's, at Col. John Jones's, at William Jenkins's, at the Blue Ball, at New-Holland, at Mr. George Kinkle's, at Mr. Michael Witman's, and at Ephrata. Subſcriptions for the carriage of Newſpapers are taken at the above places, where Letters will be delivered at *Four-pence* each caſh; ſmall errands performed at *Six-pence* each; horſes taken up or down the road at reaſonable rates, according to the diſtance. Thoſe Gentlemen who have been ſo kind as to take Subſcriptions for this poſt, are requeſted to leave their liſts at the above places; and thoſe who intend to ſubſcribe are requeſted to be ſpeedy in ſo doing, as more encouragement is neceſſary to enable him to execute his undertaking with care and punctuality.

Beſt *German* Scythes and Straw Knives,
TO BE SOLD BY
BENEZET and BACHMAN,
At their Store, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Michael Hillegas, Eſq;

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his ſtore, oppoſite Chriſt-Church, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, is ſelling off his large and elegant STOCK of *China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares*, conſiſting of the following articles,

CHINA.

BLUE and white, and rich enamelled bowls, from an half pint to two gallons and an half; nanquin, and common dining-table ſetts compleat; rich enamelled tea-table ſetts compleat; nanquin, and common table and deſert plates; rich enamelled table plates; blue and white ſoup terrin es, two ſizes; blue and white, and enamelled ſauce terrines, two ſizes; nanquin bottles and baſons, and chamber-pots; blue and white round diſhes, very large; blue and white oblong diſhes, in ſizes; enamelled round ſoup diſhes, large; blue and white pieces for deſerts, in ſetts; enamelled pickle-ſhells and muſtard-pots; blue and white, and enamelled ſauce-boats, in ſizes; blue and white butter-tubs and muſtard-pots; blue and white artichoke-cups and ſpitting-pots; enamelled ſugar-diſhes, very ſmall; blue and white oval baking-diſhes and pattypans; blue and white, and enamelled mugs and jugs, ſeveral ſizes; blue and white, and enamelled jarrs and beakers, of all ſizes; rich enamelled myrtle-pots and ſtands; images, groups, icepails, urns, chandiliers, flower-vaſes, in great variety, highly finiſhed, and from the moſt beautiful models; chocolate, coffee and tea-cups and ſaucers, bell-ſhaped and common, plain and with handles, blue and white, and enamelled, a great choice of patterns; ſugar-diſhes, ſpoon-trays, and beef-plates; tea-pots, cream-pots, and tea-jarrs.

GLASS.

Rich cut candleſticks, 3 ſizes, and ſeveral patterns; rich cut ſugar-diſhes, jelly glaſſes and eſſence-bottles; rich cut pint and half-pint decanters; two-quart decanters, labelled Madeira; quart, pint, and half-pint decanters; ſallad-bowls, butter-tubs, and lemonade-cups; pint, half-pint, gill, and half-gill tumblers; vinegar-cruets, ſalt-cellars, and muſtard-pots; hyacinth-glaſſes, and ſleek ſtones for ſilk ſtockings; plain and labelled goblets, and white glaſs beakers; cyder-glaſſes, proof-bottles and wine-glaſſes; painted, flowered and plain mugs, in ſizes; crewet frames, ink-ſtands, and pocket bottles; Window-glaſs 9 by 7, 11 by 9, 17 by 12½, and 18 by 13; SHEET-GLASS, in crates; oval bottles that hold a full quart.

EARTHEN WARE.

Egyptian, Etruſcan, emboſſed, red China, agate, green, black, colliflower, white and blue and white ſtone, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted, pierced and plain Queen's ware tea-pots; red China, black, white, blue and white, enamelled ſtone, colliflower, enamelled, ſtriped, fluted and plain Queen's ware ſugar-diſhes; enamelled and handled Queen's ware, white, blue and white, and enamelled ſtone tea and coffee cups and ſaucers; enamelled and white ſtone half-pint bowls and ſaucers; plain, blue and white, and enamelled white ſtone, black, agate, colliflower, plain, fluted, ſtriped and enamelled Queen's ware bowls, of ſeveral ſizes; plain, gilt, fluted and enamelled Queen's ware coffee-pots, of the urn ſhape; cream-pots, ſalts, muſtards, pepper-caſtors, egg ſlices, cuſſard cups, blamange moulds, cheeſe-toaſters, cream-buckets; Italian lamps for the chambers of the ſick; garden-pots, flower-horns, jarrs and beakers, ſauce-boats, terrines, butter tubs and ſtands, egg-cups, bottles and baſons, water diſhes, fiſh drainers, cream-cheeſe diſhes, chamber-pots, pattypans, baking-diſhes, compotiers, pudding diſhes, pap-boats, ſallad diſhes, plates, oblong diſhes, mugs, jugs, childrens tea ſetts, whiſtling birds, &c. Delf bowls, ewers and baſons, chamber-pots, plates and diſhes, of ſeveral ſizes. Briſtol ſtone butter pots, pickling jarrs, jugs, bottles and mugs, from a pint to ſix gallons. Welſh diſhes and porringers; chequered and red ware of all kinds; ſconce, rich oval and dreſſing LOOKING-GLASSES, from 6s. to 28l. per pair; japanned cabinet and dreſſing boxes, from 40s. to 30l. each; bottle-ſtands, labels and chains for decanters; watch-chains, ſnuff-boxes, ear-rings, trinkets, plated buckles, ſpurs, tea-tongs and tankards, rich India fans, antique ſeals and gems, beſt black-lead pencils, fire-ſcreens, India table-matts, &c. A ſmall parcel of damaged madder. A ſmall aſſortment of millenary.

APOTHECARIES FURNITURE.

Alembicks, boltheads, retorts and receivers; marble and glaſs mortars, with peſtles, 3 ſizes; ſeparating funnels, nipple ſhells, and ſpecie bottles; Bateman's, Godfrey's, Daffy's and Turlington's bottles; ointment, ſyrup and pillpots and caps; gallipots, from pint and a half to four quarts; Apothecaries tyles, &c. &c.

Upper-Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, April 16, 1776.

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, and others, have theſe many years paſt ſuffered greatly, by reaſon of great numbers of cattle that have every year been brought here to paſture in Lyken's Valley, which have deſtroyed our common paſture, to the great loſs and injury of the inhabitants here; and as we conceive it to be a public nuſance, we do therefore forewarn all perſons, who have been accuſtomed to ſuch practices, as well as thoſe who ſhould incline to do ſo for the future, that if any cattle ſhould be brought to Lyken's Valley aforeſaid to paſture (except ſuch as are owners of land there, and have the ſame ſeated) and ſuch cattle ſhould be drove away or killed, the owners thereof will have to blame themſelves for their loſs therein, as we are reſolved not to ſuffer it any longer in the manner we have done hitherto, as we have taken due advice upon the premiſes. *John Hoffman, Joel Ferree, Peter Hoffman, Jacob Herman, William Rider, Leonard Snider, Melchior Fegal, Chriſtopher Snider, Peter Smith, Michael Deivler, Jacob Shotz, John Boſhart, Nicholas Hoffman.* ¶

WHEREAS on the 7th of April inſtant, a man, who called himſelf Nutchin Armſtrong, came to the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-town townſhip, Lancaſter county, and borrowed a horſe, ſaddle, ſaddle-bags, and great coat, and promiſed to return in two days; but I have ſince been informed his name is John Nutchin, that he went a different road from what he propoſed, and has offered to ſell or ſwap the above articles; he is pretty tall, pock-marked, and about 50 years of age, wore a grey ſurtout, white cloth breeches, and a white hat and cap; the horſe is black, about 16 years old, has 3 white feet, a ſtar on his forehead, branded H. on the near ſhoulder, and S. on the buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid man and horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have Four Pounds reward for both, or Three Pounds for the horſe, paid by JOSEPH GROVE. ¶

LETTER III. TO CATO.

CATO's partizans may call me furious; I regard it not. There are men too, who have not virtue enough to be angry, and that crime perhaps is Cato's—He who dares not offend cannot be honeſt. Having thus balanced the charge, I proceed to Cato's fourth, fifth, ſixth and ſeventh letters, all of which as they contain but little matter, I ſhall diſmiſs with as little trouble and leſs formality.

His fourth letter is introduced with a punning ſoliloquy—Cato's title to ſoliloquies is indiſputable; becauſe no man cares for his company *. However, he diſowns the writing it, and aſſures his readers that it "was *really* put into his hands." I always conſider this confirming mode of expreſſion, as betraying a ſuſpicion of one's ſelf; and in this place it amounts to juſt as much as if Cato had ſaid, "you know my *failing*, Sirs, but what I tell you now is really true." Well! be it ſo, Cato; you ſhall have all the credit you aſk for, and as to when, or where, or how you got it, who was the author, or who the giver, I ſhall not enquire after; being fully convinced, by the poetical merit of the performance, that though the writer of it may be an *Allen*, he'll never be a *Ramſay* †. Thus much for the ſoliloquy; and if this gentle chaſtiſement ſhould be the means of preventing Cato or his colleagues from mingling their punning nonſence with ſubjects of ſuch a ſerious nature as the preſent one truly is, it will anſwer *one* of the ends it was intended for.

Cato's fourth, and the greateſt part of his fifth letter, are conſtructed on a falſe meaning, uncivilly impoſed on a paſſage quoted from *Common Senſe*; and for which the author of that pamphlet hath a right to expect from Cato the uſual conceſſions. I ſhall quote the paſſage entire, with Cato's additional meaning, and the inferences which he draws therefrom.

He introduces it with ſaying, "in my remarks on the "pamphlet before me, I ſhall firſt conſider thoſe arguments on which he (the author) appears to lay his "chief ſtreſs; and theſe are collected under four heads "in his concluſion:" one of which is, "*It is the cuſtom "of nations when any two are at war, for ſome other "powers, not engaged in the quarrel, to ſtep in by way of "mediators, and bring about the preliminaries of a peace; "but while America calls herſelf the ſubject of Great-Britain, no power, however well-diſpoſed ſhe may be, can "offer her mediation.*" The meaning contained in this paſſage is ſo exceedingly plain, and expreſſed in ſuch eaſy and familiar terms, that it ſcarcely admits of being made plainer. No one, I think, could have underſtood it any otherwiſe, than that, while we continue to call ourſelves Britiſh ſubjects, the quarrel between us can only be called a *family quarrel*, in which it would be juſt as indelicate for any other nation to adviſe, or any ways to meddle or make, even with their offers of mediation, as it would be for a third perſon to interfere in a quarrel between a man and his wife. Whereas, were we to make uſe of that natural right which all other nations have done before us, and erect a government of our own, *independent of all the world*, the quarrel could then be no longer called a *family quarrel*, but a *regular war* between the two powers of Britain and America, in the ſame manner as one carried on between England and France; and in this ſtate of political ſeparation, the neutral powers might kindly tender their mediation (as hath always been the practice) and bring about the preliminaries of a *peace*. Not a *union*, Cato, that is quite another thing. But inſtead of Cato's taking it in this eaſy and natural ſenſe, he flies away on a wrong ſcent, *charges the author with propoſing to call in foreign aſſiſtance*; and, under this wilful falſhood, raiſes up a mighty cry after nothing at all. He begins his wild and unintelligible comment in the following manner: "Is this" ſays he, (meaning the paſſage already quoted) "*common ſenſe*, or *common nonſenſe?* Sure"ly peace ‡ with Great-Britain cannot be the object of "this writer, after the horrible character he has given "of the people of that country, and telling us that re"conciliation with them would be our ruin. The latter "part of the paragraph ſeems to caſt ſome light upon "the former, although it contradicts it; for theſe mediators are not to interfere for making up the quarrel, "but to widen it, by ſupporting us in a declaration, that "we are not the ſubjects of Great-Britain: a new ſort "of buſineſs truly for mediators! But this," continues Cato, "leads us directly to the *main enquiry, what ſo"reign power is able to give us this ſupport?*" What ſupport, Cato? the paſſage you have quoted neither ſays a ſyllable, nor inſinuates a hint about ſupport: It ſpeaks *only* of neutral powers in the neighbourly character of mediators between thoſe which are at war; and ſays it is the cuſtom of European Courts to do ſo. Cato hath already raiſed Commiſſioners into Ambaſſadors, but how he could transform mediators into men in arms, and mediation into military alliance, is ſurpaſſingly ſtrange. Read the part over again, Cato; if you find I have charged you wrongfully, and will point it out, I will engage that the author of *Common Senſe* ſhall aſk your pardon in the public papers with his name to it, but if the error be yours, the conceſſion on your part follows as a duty.

Though I am fully perſuaded that Cato does not believe one half of what himſelf has written, he, nevertheleſs, takes amazing pains to *frighten* his readers into a belief of the whole: Tells them of foreign troops

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

* *As this piece may poſſibly fall into the hands of ſome who are not acquainted with the word Soliloquy, for* their *information the ſenſe of it is given,* viz. "talking to one's ſelf.

† Allen Ramſay, *a famous Scotch poet of* genuine *wit and humour.*

‡ *It is a ſtrange thing that Cato cannot be taught to diſtinguiſh between* peace *and* union.

To the PEOPLE of Pennsylvania.

LETTER VIII.

THE all-wise CREATOR having enabled every man to judge, in some degree, what is good for himself, the study of government is a duty of the highest concern to all the members of a free state. But men, in general, may be said to *feel* better than they can *see*; and therefore seldom take the trouble to employ their thoughts on public affairs, while they are tolerably administered, nor is it till oppression becomes flagrant, and even palpable to the sight, that a people are universally roused into a serious attention to abuses in government.

Numerous are the evils which spring from distractions and convulsions in a state; but they are often productive of one advantage which outweighs them all. The civil constitutions of countries, altho' long neglected, through the indolence of the people, and tottering on the verge of dissolution, have nevertheless been thus purged of their corruptions, brought back to their first principles, and made to flourish, with renewed vigour, through many succeeding ages. But as this can only be the work of heroism, conducted by wisdom, virtue and prudence, every writer who, upon such great and trying occasions, seeks to exaggerate, or conceal facts, to state but one side of a question, to warp the judgment by partial representations, to give railing for reason, invectives for arguments, and to urge a people into hasty resolutions, by addressing the inflamed passions, rather than the sober reason—every such writer, I say, insults his country in distress, and is a fellow-worker with its enemies to hasten its ruin.

Had the author of *Common Sense* considered this, or were he possessed of the least reverence for the judgment or feelings of a great and enlightened people, whom he has thought himself fit to address, his performance would have been of a different nature. It would at least have worn the semblance of argument, and contained something which had a chance to meet the reason of wise men, and to stand the test of their candid examination. He would have listened patiently to their remarks upon his production, and would have coolly replied to their objections. He would not have dared to offer such an indignity to the public, as to throw out impotent threats (instead of answers) against the meanest of his fellow-citizens (if fellow-citizens he has in this place) merely for endeavouring, in a country yet free, to detect his misrepresentations, to supply his defect of materials, and thereby enable a people to judge fairly of their own weighty concerns.

The contest in which America is engaged was not lightly undertaken. The sword was drawn in defence of our laws and liberties. Till these are rendered *safe*, let it not be returned to the scabbard; but still let not the scabbard be thrown away. If our just rights can be best secured by *reconciliation* with our own flesh and blood—with a yet powerful nation, whose religion, laws and manners, in our former happy days, we gloried to call our own—God forbid that we should shut the door against it, by any hasty measure among ourselves. This happy period to our miseries is still hoped for and devoutly wished, not only by multitudes of the zealous friends of America through all the colonies, but by whole colonies in their public capacity, regardless of any thing that has yet been offered to the contrary. While this continues to be the case, he who seeks to disturb the *union* which we nobly supported on our former ground, is the worst foe to this country. If the British administration has a tool here, labouring to forward their ruinous purposes by divisions and distractions, THOU ART THE MAN—even thou the author of *Common Sense*, who hast started thine *ignis fatuus* to draw the unwary into untried regions, full of tremendous precipices and quagmires treacherous to the foot: whither the wise and considerate think it not safe to follow. Couldst thou succeed in this, thou dost effectually confirm all the slanders of our ministerial foes against us; and, instead of America, strong in *domestic union* and supported by a respectable part of Britain, thou wilt give us Britain *united*, and America *rent by divisions*, amidst the mighty contest. Thou sayest that NOW is the exact time for adopting thy plan, and holdest up ruin as the sure consequence of the least delay!—Thou said'st the same, and did'st threaten the same, near three months ago, if we hesitated a moment to follow thy advice. Possibly any time may be thy NOW, especially if thou should'st have nothing to lose, and peradventure may'st hope to gain something by the change. But when the Almighty shall be pleased to say NOW, thy interpretations will be unnecessary. He will send conviction along with it, in circumstances so clear and unambiguous, that they *who run may read them*.

The public will excuse the occasional notice I am forced to take of the answers hitherto given to my Letters. Were I disposed to deviate from my plan, or, by immediate retaliation, to draw the attention of the reader to the "political characters, connections and dependencies" of my antagonists (which the author of *Common Sense*, in his new character of the Forester, allows to be very essential in such a controversy) I believe it would add little to the credit of their works; especially if upon enquiry it should be found, that they have neither "character nor connections" in this place; and that they are the avowed instruments and dependents of some, who, having no concern in our domestic affairs, are nevertheless constantly intermeddling with them, to the great disturbance of the province, and injury of the public cause.

But I have no immediate occasion to enter into such an enquiry, and am happy to find that, although near a dozen answers have been given in one shape or another to my two or three first letters, nothing has been yet offered worthy of a particular reply. The Forester seems the chief champion against me. He makes me write what he pleases, that he may answer as he pleases.—The following is a specimen of his justice, in quoting from me.

"If we now EFFECT independence, we must be con-
"sidered as a faithless people, in the sight of all man-
"kind, and could scarcely expect the confidence of any
"nation upon earth, or look up to heaven for its ap-
"proving sentence;"—and upon this he exclaims,—
"Art thou mad, Cato, or art thou foolish, or art thou *both*, or art thou *worse* than *both*?" Now, I can fairly leave those who have read my Letters, to apply any or all of these epithets to me as their candour shall direct. But those who read but *one* paper (in which it is thought proper only to publish the answers to my letters, without the letters themselves) may verily believe I have asserted, that, *if ever we effect independence, neither heaven nor earth will smile upon us*. It is hoped, therefore, that the publishers of that paper, if they should never insert any other part of my letters (in which they may use their own pleasure) will be so just as to give this mangled paragraph entire; and then it will be in these words:—

"In short, (if) *thus contradicting all our former public*
"*professions* (we) *should* (now EFFECT independency) *as*
"*our own act, before it appears clearly to the world to have*
"*been forced upon us by the cruel hand of the parent-state,*
"*we could neither hope for union nor success in the attempt.*
"(We must be considered as a faithless people in the sight
"of all mankind, and could scarcely expect the confi-
"dence of any nation upon earth, or look up to Heaven
"for its approving sentence.")

The discerning reader will easily see that our honest Forester has not scrupled to take part of one sentence and connect it with another; which wholly alters the sense. He gives us only what is included within the above parentheses, and suppresses all that essential part which is in Italics. He who can thus pilfer from the sense of another, is come to his last shift, and it may be presumed would not stick at any thing to promote his cause. But what can I expect from one who uses the immortal *Milton* much in the same way?

In the pamphlet called *Common Sense*, endeavouring to establish his favourite doctrine, that reconciliation with Great Britain is NOW impossible, and urging us on to blood, whatever terms may be offered, he has the unparalleled confidence to add as follows.—"For, as MILTON *wisely* expresses—never can true reconcilement grow, where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."—How unlucky is this quotation! Our author thinks he has snatched a coal from the altar; but it is like that which the foolish eagle stole, and thereby set her nest on fire, which consumed herself and her brood. Would not the reader believe that the author had here given us some wise sentiment of MILTON, fit to be copied in the conduct of a christian people? But look at the place (Parad. Lost, B. iv.) and you will find that it was the *speech of the Devil*, meditating the destruction of mankind; and suited only to the desperate purposes of those, who are in the same dreadful state of mind in which our divine poet describes the Devil to have been at the time.

————Horror and doubt distract
His troubled thoughts; and from the bottom stir
The hell within him. For within him hell
He brings, and round about him, nor from hell
One step, no more than from himself, can fly.—

"Get thee behind me" thou abandoned writer; and take back another of thy compliments! For can'st *thou* "have the feelings of a man"—*thou* who art labouring to fill the hearts of thy fellow-mortals with irreconcileable hatred, and the *feelings of the Devil?* As for my *feelings* on this occasion, I trust they are founded on the doctrines of the SAVIOUR OF MANKIND, who teaches that no offences in this world can be so great among brethren, as to preclude reconciliation. "If thy brother repent forgive him"—and if thou can'st not forgive, How can'st thou lift up thine eyes to thy Heavenly Father for forgiveness of thy sins, or even those of thy single pamphlet? Had'st thou done justice to MILTON, thou mighteſt have shewn him in his own proper person, upon my side of the question; proclaiming the doctrines of his Heavenly Master.—

Oh shame to men! Devil with Devil damn'd
Firm concord holds; men only disagree
Of creatures rational, though *under hope*
Of *Heavenly Grace:* and GOD proclaiming peace,
Yet live in hatred, enmity and strife
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars,
Wasting the earth, each other to destroy.

Thou may'st apply this to our cruel oppressors; and I say nothing against thee therein, except where thou urgest thy terrible doctrine of the impossibility of reconciliation; and to make it wholly impossible art striving to inspire sentiments into thy brethren which would disgrace their christian profession. But I leave thee on this head; and if thou dost not too much interrupt me, shall, in two or three letters more, leave the public and posterity finally to judge between thee and me. *Suum cuique decus posteritas rependit.* I proceed then, with my remarks upon thy furious antipathy to mixt governments, in which thou hast surpassed all the writers I have met with; nor shall I quote any against thee except those who are acknowledged to have stood foremost in their opposition to the encroachments of monarchy. The popular leaders, who overturned the monarchy in the last age, were not themselves friends to republics. They only made use of the name to procure the favour of the people; and whenever by such means they had mounted to the proper height, each of them, in his turn, began to kick the people from him, as a ladder then useless.

Cromwell exercised the power of a King, and of the most absolute King, under the specious name of a *Protector*. The instrument of republican government, which he had at first extolled as the most perfect work of human invention, he began (as soon as he thought his authority sufficiently established) to represent "as a rotten plank, upon which no man could trust himself without sinking." He had his eye fixed upon the crown; but when he procured an offer of it from a packed Parliament, his courage failed him. He had outwitted himself, by his own hypocrisy; and, in his way to power, had thrown such an odium upon the name of King, that his own family, apprehensive he would be murdered the moment the diadem should touch his brow, persuaded him to decline that honour.

The great SIDNEY never meant more, by his celebrated work, than to reform the abuses of mixt government; and to restrain the rapid progress which the nation was making, in his time, towards absolute Monarchy. And he was as much a foe to Cromwell as to Charles the First, considering both as governing *above the laws*. But he did not write against kings generally, more than other rulers who might abuse their power.

"Nothing, says he, is farther from my intention than to speak irreverently of kings," and he explains what kings he means, viz. those limited by law, in mixt governments. He has wrote a whole section to shew that the best governments in the world have been composed (as the English is) of *monarchy*, *aristocracy* and *democracy*. He says GOD ordained a mixt government, answering to this in all its parts; and consisting of a single judge or *chief captain* (we contend not for names) a *Council* of seventy chosen men, or Sanhedrim; and the *General Assemblies* of the people. Is not this our own form compleat? When he speaks of popular governments, he uses the utmost precision. "To avoid unnecessary disputes, says he,
"I give the name of popular governments to those of
"Rome, Athens, Sparta and the like; but improperly,
"unless the same may also be given to many that are
"usually called *monarchies*, since there is nothing of
"violence in either. As to popular governments, in the
"strict sense, that is pure democracy, where the people
"in themselves, and by themselves, perform all that be-
"longs to government, I know of no such thing; and if
"it be in the world, I have nothing to say for it." And more explicitly still, he says, "being no way concerned
"in the defence of democracy—I may leave our
"Knight (*Filmer*) like Don Quixote, fighting against the
"phantasm of his own brain, and to say what he pleases
"against such governments as never were, unless in such
"a place as San Marino near Senegaglia in Italy, where
"an hundred men govern a barbarous rock that no man
"invades. As for democracy, he may say what he pleases
"of it; and I believe *it can suit only with the convenience*
"*of a small town, accompanied with such circumstances*
"*as are seldom to be found.*" If *Sidney* understood any thing of the matter, we see that every colony in America is already too unwieldy for such a government, and therefore it cannot be a model for an immense continent. In a word, altho' this great man lived before the revolution, he laid its foundation, died a martyr to its principles, and by one of the first acts of Parliament made under it, his attainder was repealed, and a solemn national sanction given to his writings.

The testimony of another profess'd WHIG, nay an INDEPENDENT WHIG (the famous *Gordon*, in his discourses upon *Tacitus*) shall come next. "Monarchy,
"according to Plato, is the best government or the
"worst; to which opinion, says he, I subscribe; as I do
"to that of *Philip de Commines*, that England is the
"place in the world where the public is most equally ad-
"ministered, and where the people suffer the least vio-
"lence. We are blessed with a form of government,
"which Tacitus mentions as the most perfect, and thinks
"the hardest to be framed; that happy balance and mix-
"ture of interests, that secures every interest."

Polybius (as he is quoted by *Montagu*, on the rise and fall of republics) agrees with Plato. "The best form of government, says he, is that which is composed of a due admixture of *monarchy*, *aristocracy* and *democracy*"—Of all legislators he prefers *Lycurgus*, whom he looks upon rather as divinely inspired, than as a man. To perpetuate the Spartan government, he united the peculiar excellencies of the best forms into one, that neither of the *three* parts, by swelling beyond its just bounds, might ever be able to deviate into its original inborn defects. Montagu adds—"I cannot help observing, on this occasion,
"that our own constitution, as settled at the revolution,
"so nearly coincides with Lycurgus's general plan, that
"it seems at first sight to be formed by that very model."
And indeed, in the constitution of mixt governments, there is something more substantial than an attachment to the mystical number *three*, in this *triple* union of powers. All power lodged, uncontrouled, in *one* or *many*, has been shewn to be full of danger; lodged in *two* distinct bodies, they may chance to disagree long; but the addition of a *third* turns the scale; and further additions would only be clogs.

I have not lost sight of *Montesquieu*, whose sentiments, as applicable to the English constitution, in *practice* as well as *theory*, shall be briefly introduced in my next, to close this part of my work; and then let the author of *Common Sense* combat the arguments of these great men as well as he can; for he has yet said nothing that is any way applicable to them, and must look for better arguments than those drawn from the nature of the English constitution, if he expects to serve his cause. For my part I still stand upon my first ground, and have no sentiment which I wish to hide on this occasion. When it shall clearly appear, that we can be no longer *free*, nor secure in our *rights* and *property*, in connection with Britain, or that we can be more secure in any other connection (and the time which will enable us to judge of this cannot be very remote) the author of these letters shall not then lisp a word against whatever measures the sense of the majority of this country, fairly taken, shall adopt for the common good; and will be ready to give his best assistance for carrying them into execution. But he must ever bear his testimony against being surprized into public decisions, by misrepresentations, ungrounded suggestions, and delusive arguments; too evidently proceeding from prejudice, or pre-determination of a question, in which the happiness of a great continent is involved.

CATO.

NEWBERN, *March* 29.

On Thursday last arrived here, in 12 days from St. Eustatia, in the armed schooner Caswell, Mr. John W. Stanly, of this place. He sailed from Ocracock bar the 26th of January, in the brig Sally, Captain Ridge, and the 12th of February made the island of Martinique; where the vessel was seized by the Pomona frigate, Capt. Young, while she lay becalmed about two miles from the town of St. Pierre, and while Mr. Stanly was gone on shore to obtain permission to anchor there. The Pomona had anchored that night in the harbour of St. Pierre, and came out disguised like a merchantman. A sloop from Fairfield, in the same situation, was taken in company with the Sally.

Mr. Stanly further informs, that several vessels arrived in the West-Indies from England while he was there, some of them in short passages, and that from all the prints he could see, and the accounts he could collect, there did not appear the most distant prospect of a reconciliation; but, on the contrary, the ministry were so determined, their majority in the House so great, and their influence amongst the people in general so extensive, that the few friends we had were dispirited, and all hopes of their being able to effect any thing in our favour despaired of.

Among the many vessels seized under the prohibitory act are the following, viz. From New-York, the sloop Sally, Doge, Charming Polly, Truxen, America, Campbell, and schooner Polly, Alstine. Rhode-Island, ——, Capt. Sweet. Fairfield, sloop Diamond, Whitney. Salem, brig America, Lambert. Philadelphia, ship Nancy, Kirby, and brig ——, Gregg. North-Carolina, brig Sally, Ridge, and schooner ——, James Green, cleared by Governor Martin. Georgia, a brig, Capt. Deane. Virginia, a brig. South Carolina, brig Union, Boyd. Connecticut, a sloop, Capt. Jones. New-York, a sloop, Capt. Gibbs.

The cruisers are so exceedingly vigilant among the islands, that few vessels escape them. Notwithstanding which, a brig from Baltimore, a ship (Liberty, Captain Monro) from Philadelphia, and two pilot boats from the same place, had got in safe to St. Martin's and St. Eustatia early in this month.

A brig belonging to New-York, with wines from Lisbon, got into St. Eustatia the 11th inst. The master says a requisition was daily expected to be made by the Court of Great-Britain for the delivery of all American vessels in the port, which would undoubtedly be complied with. In Martinique and Guadaloupe there are at this time about 8000 troops, not long since arrived from France, who are industriously employed in repairing their old fortifications, and erecting new ones, particularly on the heights that command the plain through which the British troops passed to the back of Fort Royal, when they reduced that place.

On the seizure of the before-mentioned brig, Captain Ridge, a memorial was presented to the Count de Choiseul, Governor of Martinique, and General Nozier, representing the taking loaded provisions, so much wanted

in the iſland, and within ſo ſmall a diſtance of their harbour, as contrary to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom, diſtreſſing to the inhabitants, and inſulting to the flag of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, praying that orders might be given to prevent the like in future. The General ordered two frigates immediately to receive their full complement of men, and to cruiſe for the ſecurity and ſafe conduct of American veſſels bound into that iſland; and demanded by a flag of truce a reſtoration of the brig and ſloop taken as before-mentioned. Theſe frigates protected ſeveral veſſels while Mr. Stanly was there, particularly Captain Deniſon, of this port.

A privateer ſloop of 10 guns, and a fine brig of 16, were fitted out, the firſt in Martinique, the ſecond in St. Euſtatia, and ſent to America; and it is not to be doubted but that any continental armed veſſels that might cruiſe in thoſe ſeas would be admitted into the French ports, and protected while there.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 13.

Lord Dunmore has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding goods of any kind being ſold to perſons on ſhore, on penalty of impriſonment to the ſeller, and forfeiture of the veſſel and cargoe to which they belonged. He has alſo, in obedience to the late act of parliament, ſeized a great deal of American property, and ſold it at public auction; for this very ſingular reaſon, becauſe the owners did not incline to ſtay on board his fleet and ſtarve, or run the riſk of falling victims to the goal diſtemper.—The doctrine of repriſal appears to be now very applicable, and there is no doubt but its influence will extend to the ſecuring of all Britiſh property throughout the colonies, to compenſate for the many heavy loſſes we have ſuſtained, by burning of towns, &c. &c. &c. and the damages likely to accrue from the piratical war now carrying on under the ſanction of our *gracious King* and his *obedient and loyal parliament*.

By two deſerters who came into York laſt Sunday, from Goodrich's pink, commanded by one Picket, of the Eaſtern Shore, we learn that the tenders took off our capes a French ſloop with 150 barrels of powder, and 250 ſtand of arms; there were three engineers on board likewiſe, whom the Governor ordered to be put in irons. They alſo inform, that Lord Dunmore has fitted out a veſſel with 16 oars, that carries 50 men, 6 three pounders, and 12 ſwivels; and that another was on the ſtocks, under the inſpection of old Goodrich.

On Sunday the 30th ult. the ſloop Liberty, of Perth Amboy, from St. Euſtatia, with 83 barrels of gunpowder, 21 bales of dry goods, and two hogſheads of medicines, was taken by a tender, off the capes of Philadelphia, and carried into Norfolk. The Captain, and three paſſengers, are made cloſe priſoners. The mate eſcaped; he ſays he was at Antigua, where were 7000 Britiſh troops, making preparations to ſail to ſome part of the continent.

WATERTOWN, April 15.

Laſt Thurſday three boats, with 26 hands, took a ſnow bound from Grenada to Boſton, James Fuz, maſter, and carried her into Cohaſſet. Her cargo conſiſts of 354 puncheons of rum, 49 barrels of ſugar, 10 barrels of coffee, 3 tons of hay, ſome wood, and about 10 barrels of pork and beef, a valuable prize.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 13.

Capt. Cook, from Belfaſt, informs, that recruiting parties had been beating up there from September till January, to reinforce the miniſterial army in America, but that they had only inliſted 10 men.—He further informs, that the miniſtry's plan of ſending Commiſſioners to America is dropt.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Packard arrived here from the Weſt-Indies; he ſailed from this port the 12th of February laſt, and on the 11th ult. off St. Euſtatia, was taken by the Pomona frigate, of 22 guns, and carried to St. Kitts.—He informs that the Argo, of 28 guns, cruizes off St. Euſtatia with the Pomona; that an armed pilot boat is ſtationed between St. Euſtatia and St. Martins, and that a number of frigates are cruizing among the Windward Iſlands.

Between 20 and 30 ſail of American veſſels had been taken and carried to Antigua, 17 of which had been condemned the 13th of March. Among the latter were three veſſels from Virginia, which had on board certificates ſigned by Lord Dunmore, ſetting forth that the owners were friends to government; alſo another from New-York, having a like certificate from Vandeput, of the Aſia man of war. The maſters were told that the colonies were in a ſtate of rebellion, and that no diſtinction would be made between the property of Whigs and Tories.

NEWPORT, April 15.

Thurſday laſt, towards night, the ſhip Scarborough, of 20 guns, a tranſport ſhip of 200 tons and 16 guns, a brig loaded with proviſions, and a ſloop loaded with ſalt, came into this Bay, and anchored between Goat-Iſland and Conanicut. In the evening two row-gallies, commanded by Captains Grimes and Hyer, with a number of volunteers from the army on this iſland, took the brig and ſloop; after which a battery at the north part of this town, a battery at Brenton's-point, and the gallies played ſo briſkly upon the ſhips, that they were ſoon obliged to move out of the reach of the batteries, and went under Conanicut. Captain Hyer, in one of the gallies, lay within muſket ſhot of the Scarborough, firing upon her, while Captain Grimes boarded and ſent off the brig and ſloop. The Scarborough did the galley ſome damage in her hull and rigging, and the muſketry from her tops wounded one of Captain Hyer's people very badly, which was all the injury received on the American ſide. This bold action, of taking two veſſels cloſe under the ſtern of a 20 gun ſhip, may poſſibly convince our enemies that the Yankies are not ſuch daſtards, as the tories in this country have repreſented them.

There were 17 hands taken in the above veſſels, who inform that the ſhips were from Georgia, the tranſport having on board 140 ſoldiers; that the Scarborough was commanded by Captain Barclay, and had on board James Wright, Governor of Georgia, his family, and ſome other tories, of that place:—That the brig was from Philadelphia, taken going into Georgia; that the ſloop was from ſome of the iſlands, commanded by Captain Gregory Cozzens, of this place, and taken near Georgia; that they were bound to Boſton, and had parted with ſeveral other prizes, one of which, a ſloop, arrived here on Saturday, and anchored between the two ſhips.

Saturday night and yeſterday morning a battery at Conanicut ſo diſturbed the quiet of the Scarborough, the tranſport ſhip and the ſloop, that they took the advantage of a fair wind and puſhed to ſea; but as they paſſed the mouth of the harbour, a battery on the eaſt ſide, near caſtle-hill, hulled the Scarborough twice, and ſent one 18 pounder through the ſloop. The Scarborough returned a very heavy fire on both the batteries, without doing the leaſt damage. Our Bay is now free from pirates.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, February 10, 1776.

"The times here are very troubleſome; all the European ſhips are taking in cannon, fearing to be attacked by our privateers cruizing off the Banks of Newfoundland for them; the French ſeem to be much in favour of the Americans, likewiſe one third of this iſland at leaſt: This town has been in confuſion theſe two days paſt, occaſioned by the arrival of the Squirrel, Capt. Douglaſs, who brings intelligence that he ſpoke with 3 ſail, being part of a French fleet, together with a number of tranſports, amounting to 17,000 men, bound for Hiſpaniola; another account ſays, that 9 ſail of the line, with the above number of men, had actually arrived.

"The Admiral's barge ſtopt here this moment, and confirms the above, as alſo two Frenchmen that have juſt been examined. This town is in much the ſame ſituation as Newport was upon receiving the account of the Lexington battle. It is reported that martial law will be read on Monday morning; the Council have been ſitting theſe two days. The Admiral's ſhip, and the Squirrel, are all the force here.—No flour in this iſland but what is muſty and hard; the neweſt being 6 months old."

Yeſterday afternoon Col. Babcock and Col. Richmond joined their two regiments, and marched into this town, and quartered their troops on the point, near the north battery.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 12.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Samuel Champlin arrived here in 27 days from St. Euſtatia, with a quantity of powder and warlike ſtores. Off the Capes of Virginia he was brought too by a ſchooner tender of 6 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and ordered to lie under her ſtern till ſome people could be put on board (there being at the time a heavy ſea) however, the wind ſhifting and blowing a hard gale, he got clear of them, after being 9 hours under their care, and proceeded on his voyage. Three days after, off the middle of Long-Iſland, he was attacked by a ſloop tender of 12 ſwivel guns, and between 20 and 30 men: The tender diſcharged about 40 ſwivels and 60 ſmall arms at Captain Champlin, who, with 5 ſwivel guns and 16 men, beat her off, and chaſed her 30 hours, but could not get up with her. When Captain Champlin was attacked by the firſt mentioned veſſel he threw over ſome letters he had for the members of the Continental Congreſs.

NEW-YORK, April 22.

Wedneſday laſt the lady of his Excellency General Waſhington arrived here from Boſton.

Brigadier General Green's brigade arrived here from Cambridge by way of New-London the ſame day.

Yeſterday Brigadier General Thompſon ſet out for Canada, with Patterſon's, Bond's, Greighton's, and Poor's regiments of Continental troops, that lately arrived here from Cambridge.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 22, 1776.

"A Philadelphia Captain, whoſe veſſel, loaded with flour, was ſeized at the eaſtward, was put on ſhore at Nantucket; he ſaw a ſhip at a loſs in a fog, manned three whale boats, and took her.—She was almoſt new, belonged to London, had been to the Weſt-Indies, and had 200 puncheons of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. on board, for the miniſterial army.

"Information was given that a tender was on ſhore at Rockaway on Saturday; General Putnam diſpatched 200 men, with two field pieces, to take her; have not heard from them yet."

From PURDIE'S Virginia Gazette *of* April 12.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Barron arrived in town with diſpatches from the Secretary of State for Governor Eden, of Maryland, which he took from on board a ſmall veſſel that had been ſent by Lord Dunmore, to carry them to Annapolis. They were in cuſtody of a certain Mr. Roſs, from Fort Pitt, an old offender, and an aſſociate of the infamous Connolly.

The packet contained three letters. The firſt, dated Nov. 10, only ſerves to announce his Lordſhip's ſucceeding the Earl of Dartmouth, as Secretary for the American department. The ſecond, of Dec. 23, encloſed the act of parliament for ſeizing American property: and aſſures him of his Majeſty's being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt *vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North-America;* and then cloſes with the King's exhortation to the people of his government, couched in terms of the ſame import which we have already ſeen in ſundry proclamations from his Governors. The third letter, being more intereſting, is inſerted at full length, and is as follows:

SIR, *Whitehall, Dec.* 23, 1775.

IT was not till the 27th of November that your diſpatch to Lord Dartmouth, of the 27th of Auguſt, was received here, when I had the honour of laying it before the King; and I have it in command from his Majeſty to expreſs to you his Majeſty's approbation of your *zeal for the public ſervice*, and of the *unalterable attachment* you have ſhewn to his perſon and government, from the firſt commencement of the preſent unhappy diſputes, which have involved his Majeſty's *faithful ſervants* in the colonies in difficulties and diſtreſs, that are only to be equalled by the fortitude with which they are borne.

Your letter contains a great deal of *very uſeful information*, and your *confidential communication of the characters of individuals, more eſpecially of ſuch as come over into England*, is of *great advantage*; and you may reſt aſſured, that every *poſſible precaution* will be uſed that *no part of your letter ſhall tranſpire*.

An armament, conſiſting of ſeven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and ſmall ſhips, is now in readineſs to proceed to the *ſouthern colonies*, in order to *attempt* the reſtoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed, in the firſt place, to North-Carolina, and from thence either to South-Carolina or Virginia, as circumſtances of greater or leſs advantage ſhall point out. If to the latter, it may have *very important conſequences to the colony under your government*; and therefore, you will do well to conſider of every means by which you may, *in conjunction with Lord Dunmore*, give facility and aſſiſtance to its operations. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

GEO. GERMAIN.

Deputy-Governor EDEN.

In COMMITTEE of INSPECTION and OBSERVATION, April 9, 1776.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs did lately reſolve, "That if any perſon ſhall be ſo loſt to all virtue "and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the "BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of "Congreſs, or ſhould obſtruct or diſcourage the currency "thereof, and be convicted by the Committee of the "city, county or diſtrict, where he ſhould reſide, ſuch "perſon ſhould be deemed, publiſhed and treated as an "enemy of this country, and be precluded from all "trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colo-"nies." And whereas TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, Druggiſt, of this city, being charged with a breach of this reſolve, in refuſing to receive the above Bills of Credit in payment, appeared before the Committee for the city and liberties, acknowledged the truth of the charge, and alledged, in his defence, ſcruples of conſcience thereupon, as being money emitted for the purpoſe of war.

The Committee, purſuant to the truſt repoſed in them, proceeded to conſider the charge and defence, and were of opinion, that if ſuch allegation was true, yet as the Congreſs have made no exception, and as ſuch conduct tends to ſubvert the moſt eſſential rights and liberties of their fellow citizens, and by deſtroying the means of defence, to expoſe their lives and properties to unavoidable ruin, it ought not to be admitted. But it appears by his own acknowledgment, that he has heretofore received, and does continue to receive, Bills of Credit emitted in this and the neighbouring provinces, though frequently iſſued for the purpoſes of war, therefore ſuch objection is not well founded, or the preſent pretence conſiſtent with his former conduct.—This Committee therefore (the party having declared he did not mean to appeal to any other Board) do unanimouſly hold up to the world the ſaid TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN as an ENEMY to his country, and PRECLUDED from all TRADE or INTERCOURSE with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Ordered, that the above be publiſhed.

Extract from the minutes,

J. B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, April 23, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a STUFF SHOEMAKER, a good Workman. Enquire of the Keeper of the Work-houſe. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of May next, on the premiſes, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, the ſouth corner of Cheſter or Stamper's-alley, between Pine and Lombard-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 22 feet, and in depth, on Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, 66 feet; bounded northward by Cheſter-alley aforeſaid, eaſtward by ground of Edward Shippen, ſouthward by ground of John Brickill, and weſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a groundrent of 22 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum; late the eſtate of John Andrews; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 16th day of May next, on the premiſes, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 17 feet 5 inches, and in depth about 90 feet; bounded by ground of Charles Weſt, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Nine Pounds, currency per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Ridge; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 17th day of May next, at the houſe of George Bakeoven, in Kenſington, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain vacant lot or piece of ground, ſituate in Kenſington aforeſaid, and on the north or northeaſterly ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, containing in front 60 feet, and in depth 200 feet; bounded with ground late of Anthony Palmer, Eſq; and by ground of Edward Morris and Wife, and others; ſubject to a ground or quitrent of ------- currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of May next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſide of the King's High-way, leading from Philadelphia through Germantown to Cheſtnut-Hill, about 10 miles from the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, and next adjoining Mr. Wigard Millar's plantation, containing in the whole about ten acres and 56 perches, part whereof is woodland; late the eſtate of Simon George; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle County, Fourth-Month 18, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away laſt night, from the Subſcribers, living near Brandywine Bridge, two Iriſh ſervant women, one named *Margaret Ferguſon*, about 40 years of age, tall and luſty, ſtoop ſhouldered, with ſhort light or ſandy coloured hair. The other named *Mary Caulfield*, 24 years of age, of low ſtature, but thick and ſtrong built, with black or dark brown hair; had on, and took with them, one camblet riding habit, faced with blue peelong, one old taffaty gown, of a ſtraw colour, one other cotton and linen gown, of a light green colour, two calicoe and one lincey ſhort gown, 3 ſtriped lincey petticoats, a black quilt, a grey coating cloak, without a cape, each a black bonnet, one low the other high heeled ſhoes, &c. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM STARR, and JOSEPH TATNALL.

Weſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 15, 1776.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 14th inſtant, a ſervant man, named JOHN CUNNINGHAM, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, with ſhort black hair, well ſhaped, talks much on the native Iriſh dialect, and not marked with ſmall-pox: He had on, and took with him, a white coat and jacket home-ſpun, and lined with dark ſhaloon, half-worn buckſkin breeches, 2 ſhirts, 1 of which home-ſpun, 5 pair of ſtockings, 1 of which almoſt new, 2 pair half-worn milled, and 2 pair worſted, ſtrong ſhoes with white metal buckles, a half-worn fur hat and a croſs barred ſilk handkerchief; he alſo broke open a deſk, and took therefrom his indentures, dated about the 20th of July laſt paſt, and 1 eight dollar Continental bill, 1 fifteen ſhilling bill, and ſome ſmall money. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the reward of eight dollars, and if the money is found with him and ſecured, twelve dollars. ‡ GEORGE THOMAS.

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION in Blockley townſhip, about 4 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and 2 miles from the Corporation Ferry over Schuylkill, on Marſhall's road, containing about 120 acres of land, great part whereof may be very eaſily brought into excellent good meadow, very convenient for grazing or mowing, the greateſt part of it is cleared and good; there is a very good new log-houſe thereon, with two large rooms below and good garrets above; likewiſe a very large new barn, not intirely finiſhed, and a young orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, or know the terms, may apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, now living on the ſame. §

Reading, April 6, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Monday, the 29th inſt. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, adjoining the lands of William Allen, Eſq; George Bonevitz and others, containing 72 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the main road from Reading to Harris's Ferry, about 11 miles from Reading Square, with a log-houſe, and building convenient for a public houſe, which is now kept, late the eſtate of Deitrick Marcky; ſeized and taken in execution by

¶ HENRY VANDERSLICE, Sheriff.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be inſerted in our next.]

(which he ſuppoſes we are going to ſend for) ravaging up and down the country; of their "bloody maſſacres, unrelenting perſecutions, which would *harrow up* (ſays he) the *very ſouls of proteſtants and freemen*." Were they coming, Cato, which no one ever dreamed of but yourſelf (for thank God we want them not) it would be impoſſible for them to exceed, or even to equal the cruelties practiſed by the Britiſh army in the Eaſt-Indies: The tying men to the mouths of cannon and "*blowing them away*," was never acted by any but an Engliſh General, or approved by any but a Britiſh Court*—read the proceeding of the Select Committee on India affairs.

From temporal fears Cato proceeds to ſpiritual ones, and in a hypocritical panic, aſks, "To whoſe ſhare "will Pennſylvania fall—that of his moſt Catholic, or "his moſt Chriſtian King? I confeſs, continues he, that "theſe queſtions ſtagger me." I dont wonder at it, Cato—I am glad to hear that ſome kind of remorſe hath overtaken you—that you begin to *feel* that you are "heavy laden"—you have had a long run; and the ſtouteſt heart muſt fail at laſt.

Cato perceiving that the falſhoods in his fourth letter paſſed unreproved, ventured boldly on a fifth, in which he continues enlarging on the ſame convenient bug-bear. "In my laſt," ſays he "ſome notice was taken of the "dangerous propoſition held up by the author of *Com*-"*mon Senſe*, for having recourſe to foreign aſſiſtance." When will Cato learn to ſpeak the truth! The aſſiſtance which we hope for from France is not armies (we want them not) but arms and ammunition. We have already received into this province only, near two hundred tons of ſalt-petre and gun-powder, beſides muſkets. Surely! we may continue to cultivate a uſeful acquaintance, without ſuch malevolent beings as Cato raiſing his barbarous ſlander thereon. At *this time*, it is not only illiberal, but impolitic, and perhaps dangerous, to be pouring forth ſuch torrents of abuſe as his fourth and fifth letters contain againſt the only power, that, in articles of defence, hath ſupplied our haſty wants.

Cato, after expending near two letters in beating down an idol which himſelf *only* had ſet up, proudly congratulates himſelf on the defeat, and marches off to new exploits, leaving behind him the following proclamation. "Having thus," ſays Cato, "*diſpatched* his" (the author of *Common Senſe*'s) "*main argument* for *independence*, "which he founds on the neceſſity of calling in *foreign* "*aſſiſtance*, I proceed to examine ſome other parts of "his work." Not a ſyllable, Cato, doth any part of the pamphlet in queſtion ſay of calling in foreign aſſiſtance, or even forming military alliances. The dream is wholly your own; and is directly repugnant both to the letter and ſpirit of every page in the piece. The idea which *Common Senſe* conſtantly holds up is, to have nothing to do with the political affairs of Europe. "As Europe, "ſays the pamphlet, is our market for trade, we ought "to form no political connections with *any part of it*. It "is the true intereſt of America to ſteer clear of all Eu-"ropean contentions." And where it propoſes ſending a manifeſto to foreign courts (which it is high time to do) it recommends it only for the purpoſe of announcing to them the *impoſſibility of our living any longer under the Britiſh government, and of "aſſuring ſuch Courts of our peace-"able diſpoſition towards them, and of our deſire of enter-"ing into trade with them.*" Learn to be an honeſt man, Cato, and then thou wilt not be thus expoſed.—I have been the more particular in detecting Cato here, becauſe it is on this *bubble* that his air built battery againſt independence is raiſed—a poor foundation indeed! which even the point of a pin, or a pen if you pleaſe, can demoliſh with a touch, and bury the formidable Cato beneath the ruins of a vapour.

From this part of his fifth letter to the end of his ſeventh, he entirely deſerts the ſubject of independence, and ſets up the proud ſtandard of Kings, in preference to a Republican form of government. My remarks on this part of the ſubject will be general and conciſe.

In this part of the debate, Cato ſhelters himſelf chiefly in quotations from other authors, without reaſoning much on the matter himſelf; ‡ in anſwer to which, I preſent him with a ſtring of maxims and reflections, drawn from the nature of things, without borrowing from any one. Cato may obſerve, that I ſcarcely ever quote; the reaſon is, I always think. But to return.

Government ſhould always be conſidered as a matter of convenience, not of right. The ſcripture inſtitutes no particular form of government, but it enters a proteſt againſt the monarchical form; and a negation on *one* thing, where *two only* are offered, and *one* muſt be choſen, amounts to an affirmative on the *other*. Monarchical government was firſt ſet up by the Heathens, and the Almighty permitted it to the Jews as a puniſhment. "*I gave them a King in mine anger.*" Hoſea xiii. 11. A Republican form of government is pointed out by nature—Kingly governments by an inequality of power. In Republican governments, the leaders of the people, if improper, are removable by vote—Kings only by arms: An unſucceſsful vote in the firſt caſe leaves the voter ſafe; but an unſucceſsful attempt in the latter is death. Strange! that that which is our *right* in the *one* ſhould be our *ruin* in the *other*—from which reflexion follows this maxim, That that mode of government, in which our *right* becomes our *ruin*, cannot be the *right one*. If all human nature be corrupt, it is needleſs to ſtrengthen the corruption by eſtabliſhing a ſucceſſion of Kings, who, be they ever ſo baſe, are ſtill to be obeyed; for the manners of a Court will always have an influence over the morals of a people. A Republican government hath more *true grandeur* in it than a Kingly one: On the part of the public, it is more conſiſtent with freemen to appoint their rulers than to have them born; and on the part of thoſe who preſide, it is far nobler to be a Ruler by the choice of the people, than a King by the chance of birth. Every honeſt Delegate is more than a Monarch. Diſorders will unavoidably happen in all ſtates, but monarchical governments are the moſt ſubject thereto, becauſe the balance hangs uneven. "*Nineteen rebellions and eight civil wars in England ſince the conqueſt.*" Whatever commotions are produced in Republican States are not produced by a Republican ſpirit, but by thoſe who ſeek to extinguiſh it. A Republican State cannot produce its own deſtruction, it can only ſuffer it. No nation of people, in their true ſenſes, when ſeriouſly reflecting on the rank which God hath given them, and the reaſoning faculties he hath bleſſed them with, would ever, of their own conſent, give any *one man* a negative power over the whole: No man ſince the fall hath ever been equal to the truſt; wherefore 'tis inſanity in us to entruſt them with it; and in this ſenſe, all thoſe who have had it have done us right by abuſing us into reaſon. Nature ſeems ſometimes to laugh at mankind, by giving them ſo many fools for Kings; at other times ſhe puniſhes their folly by giving them tyrants; but England muſt have offended highly to be curſt with both in one. *Roſſeau* propoſed a plan for eſtabliſhing a perpetual European peace; which was, for every State in Europe to ſend Ambaſſadors to form a General Council, and when any difference happened between any two nations, to refer the matter to arbitration inſtead of going to arms. This would be forming a kind of European Republic: But the proud and plundering ſpirit of Kings hath not peace for its object.—They look not at the good of mankind—They ſet not out on that plan: And if the hiſtory of the Creation, and the hiſtory of Kings be compared together, the reſult will be this—that God hath made a world, and Kings have robbed him of it.

But that which ſufficiently eſtabliſhes the Republican mode of government, in preference to a Kingly one, even when all other arguments are left out, is this ſimple truth, that all men are Republicans by nature and Royaliſts only by faſhion. And this is fully proved by that paſſionate adoration which all men ſhew to that great and almoſt only remaining bulwark of natural rights, *trial by juries*, which is founded on a pure Republican baſis. Here the power of Kings is ſhut out. No Royal negative can enter this Court. The Jury, which is here ſupreme, is a *Republic*, a body of *Judges choſen from among the people*.

The charter which ſecures this freedom in England was formed, not in the ſenate, but in the field; and inſiſted on by the people, not granted by the crown; the crown in that inſtance *granted nothing*, but only renounced its former tyrannies, and bound itſelf over to its future good behaviour.—It was the compromiſe, by which the wearer of it made his peace with the people, and the condition on which he was ſuffered to reign.

Here ends my reply to all the letters which have at preſent appeared under the ſignature of Cato, being at this time ſeven in number. I have made no particular remarks on his two laſt, which treats only of the mode of government, but anſwered to them generally. In one place I obſerve he accuſes the writer of *Common Senſe* with inconſiſtency, in having declared, "That no man "was a warmer wiſher for reconciliation than himſelf, "before the fatal 19th of April, 1775;" "that is (ſays Cato) reconciliation to monarchical government;" to which I reply, that *war* ought to be no man's *wiſh*, neither ought any man to perplex a ſtate, already formed, with his private opinions; "the mode of government being a proper conſideration for thoſe countries" only, "which have their governments yet to form." *Common Senſe*.

On a review of the ground which I have gone over in Cato's letters (excluſive of what I have omitted) I find the following material charges againſt him:

Firſt. He hath accuſed the Committee with crimes generally; ſtated none, nor proved, nor attempted to prove any. *N. B.* The pretence of charging the acts of a body of men on individuals is too ſlender to be admitted.*

Secondly. He hath falſly complained to the public of the reſtraint of the preſs.

Thirdly. He hath wickedly aſſerted, that "gleams of reconciliation had lately broken in upon us," thereby groſly deceiving the people.

Fourthly. He hath inſinuated as if he wiſhed the public to believe, that we had *received* "the utmoſt aſſurance "of having all our grievances redreſſed, and an ample "ſecurity againſt any future violation of our juſt rights."

Fifthly. He hath ſpread falſe alarms of calling in foreign troops.

Sixthly. He hath turned the ſcripture into a jeſt. Ez. 35.

Theſe falſhoods, if uncontradicted, might have paſſed for truths, and the minds of perſons remote from better intelligence might have been greatly embarraſſed thereby. Let our opinions be what they will, truth as to facts ſhould be ſtrictly adhered to. It was this affecting conſideration that drew out the *Foreſter* (a perfect volunteer) to the painful taſk of writing three long letters, and occaſioned to the public the trouble of reading them.

Having for the preſent cloſed my correſpondence with Cato, I ſhall conclude this letter with a well-meant, affectionate addreſs—

TO THE PEOPLE.

IT is not a time to trifle. Men, who know they deſerve nothing from their country, and whoſe hope is on the arm that hath fought to enſlave ye, may hold out to you, as Cato hath done, the falſe light of reconciliation—There is no ſuch thing. 'Tis gone! 'Tis paſt!—The grave hath parted us—and death, in the perſons of the ſlain, hath cut the thread of life between Britain and America.

Conqueſt, and not reconciliation, is the plan of Britain. But admitting even the laſt hope of the Tories to happen, which is, that our enemies after a long ſucceſſion of loſſes, wearied and diſabled, ſhould deſpairingly throw down their arms and propoſe a re-union; in that caſe, what is to be done? Are defeated and diſappointed tyrants to be conſidered like miſtaken and converted friends? Or would it be right to receive thoſe for Governors, who, had they been conquerors, would have hung us up for traitors? Certainly not. Reject the offer then, and propoſe another; which is, *we will make peace with you as with enemies, but we will never re-unite with you as friends*. This effected, and ye ſecure to yourſelves the pleaſing proſpect of an eternal peace. America, remote from all the wrangling world, may live at eaſe. Bounded by the ocean and backed by the wilderneſs, what hath ſhe to fear but her GOD?

Be not deceived.—It is not a little that is at ſtake. Reconciliation will not now go down, even if it were offered. 'Tis a dangerous queſtion; for the eyes of all men begin to open. There is now no ſecret in the matter; there ought to be none. It is a caſe that concerns every man, and every man ought to lay it to heart. He that *is* here and he that was *born* here are alike concerned. It is needleſs too to ſplit the buſineſs into a thouſand parts, and perplex it with endleſs and fruitleſs inveſtigations, in the manner that a writer ſigned a *Common Man* hath done. This unparalleled contention of nations is not to be ſettled like a ſchool-boy's taſk of pounds, ſhillings, pence, and fractions. *That writer*, though he may mean well, is ſtrangely below the mark: For the firſt and great queſtion, and that which involves every other in it, and from which every other will flow, is *happineſs*. Can this continent be happy under the government of Great-Britain or not? Secondly, can ſhe be happy under a government of our own? To live beneath the authority of thoſe whom we cannot love, is miſery, ſlavery, or what name you pleaſe. In that caſe, there will never be peace. Security will be a thing unknown, becauſe, a treacherous friend in power is the moſt dangerous of enemies. The anſwer to the ſecond queſtion, can America be happy under a government of her own is ſhort and ſimple, viz. as happy as ſhe pleaſe; ſhe hath a blank ſheet to write upon. Put it not off too long. *

Painful as the taſk of ſpeaking truth muſt ſometimes be, yet I cannot avoid giving the following hint, becauſe much, nay almoſt every thing, depends upon it; and that is, *a thorough knowledge of the perſons whom we truſt*. It is the duty of the public, at this time, to ſcrutinize cloſely into the conduct of their Committee Members, Members of Aſſembly, and Delegates in Congreſs; to know *what* they do, and their motives for ſo doing. Without knowing this, we ſhall never know who to confide in; but ſhall conſtantly miſtake friends for enemies, and enemies for friends, till in the confuſion of perſons we ſacrifice the cauſe.—I am led to this reflection by the following circumſtance, that the gentleman to whom the unwiſe and arbitrary inſtructions to the Delegates of this province owe their being, and who hath beſtowed all his power to ſupport them, is ſaid to be the ſame perſon who, when the ſhips now on the ſtocks were wanting timber, *refuſed to ſell it*, and thus by preventing our ſtrength to cry out of our inſufficiency.---But his hour of fame is paſt---he is haſtening to his political exit.

THE FORESTER.

* *Forget not the hapleſs African.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of April inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Eighth-ſtreet, in the ſquare between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Armitt, and others----with the appurtenances; ſubject to a groundrent of 31. 10s. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of George Shoemaker, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one undivided fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in front in the whole 40 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet, more or leſs, with the appurtenances; bounded by ground of Iſaac Snowden, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid, the like undivided one fourth part (the whole into four equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain lot or piece of meadow ground, ſituate in Wiccacoa, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing; containing in the whole 2 acres and 102 perches; bounded by ground of William Shippen: The whole ſubject to annuity of 12l. per ann. during the life of grand-mother of John Snowden, potter, and to the widow of John Snowden, ſadler, deceaſed, her dower therein; late the eſtate of ſaid John Snowden, potter; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of April inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £ 3:7:6 currency, per annum, payable in Spaniſh dollars; late the eſtate of Anthony Martin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable tract of land, containing 425 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Jacob Wright, Peter Louderback, Obadiah Lloyd, John Helmes, George Catts and others, being divided into two tracts, the one contains 294 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon erected a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, a framed barn, a large apple orchard, and other improvements, a conſiderable quantity of cleared land, alſo a parcel of good meadow the remainder timber land; the other tract contains 131 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a dwelling-houſe, a good apple orchard, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, a parcel of meadow, the remainder timber land; and as the above-deſcribed tracts adjoin each other, they will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the whole being late the eſtate of Samuel Lynch, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by

‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th day of April inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of about 52 Acres of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, having thereon erected a ſtone houſe, about one mile and a half from the Four-lane-ends; bounded by lands of the late Jeremiah Langhorne, deceaſed, Jonathan Hibbs, and Garret Vanzant; late the property of Stoffel Vanzant, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, Truſtees appointed by Act of Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania.

WILLIAM RODMAN,
April 13, 1776. JOHN BROWN,
§ GABRIEL VANBORNE.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOSEPH WATKINS, ſenior, late of the city of Philadelphia, Carpenter, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved; and thoſe who ſtand indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy pay, to JOSEPH WATKINS, junior, JAMES WATKINS, and SAMUEL DAVIS, Executors.

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* *Lord Clive, the chief of Eaſtern plunderers, received the thanks of the Parliament for* "his honourable conduct in the Eaſt-Indies."

‡ *The following is an inſtance of Cato's method of conducting an argument,* "*If hereditary ſucceſſion, ſays* Com-"mon Senſe, *(meaning ſucceſſion of monarchical govern-*"*ments) did enſure a race of good and wiſe men, it would* "*have the ſeal of divine authority,*" thus we find him," *ſays Cato,* "with his own hand affixing the ſeal of hea-"ven to what he before told us the Devil invented and "the Almighty entered his proteſt againſt." *Cato's 7th letter.—This is a ſtrange argument indeed, Cato! or rather it is no argument at all, for hereditary ſucceſſion does not enſure a race of good and wiſe men, conſequently has* NOT *the* ſeal of divine authority.

* *Cato and I differ materially in our opinion of Committees; I conſider them as the* only conſtitutional *bodies at preſent in this province, and that for the following reaſon; they were duly elected by the people, and chearfully and faithfully do the ſervice for which they* were *elected. The Houſe of Aſſembly were likewiſe elected by the people, but do the buſineſs for which they* were not *elected. Their authority is truly unconſtitutional, being ſelf created. My charge is as a body, and* not *as individuals.*

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